

CHURCH GROUP'S BOYCOTT FELT IN MEXICO CITY

Government Has No Knowledge of Reported Disorders in State of Michoacan

By the Associated Press
MEXICO CITY, Aug. 12.—Mayor Arturo Saracho of Mexico City has decreed that the committees placed in charge of Roman Catholic churches in the capital may be composed of five Roman Catholics and five municipally appointed citizens for each church. Hitherto the committees have been all municipal appointees.

Under the new plan the Roman Catholic committees are to have charge of the management of each church, but the municipal committees will assume responsibility for the property.

Minister of the Interior Tejeda has issued a statement declaring that an interview alleged to have been given to an American newspaper by the Most Rev. Mora y del Rio, Archbishop of Mexico, violates the clause in the Mexican Constitution prohibiting the clergy from criticizing the fundamental laws of Mexico or the Mexican Government.

Attorney-General Investigating
Therefore, says the statement, the interview "has been cited to the Attorney-General for investigation." This is said to mean that if the Attorney-General finds the charges of Señor Tejeda justified the Government may order the arrest and trial of the Archbishop.

Archbishop Leopoldo Ruiz Flores of the State of Michoacan has brought to Mexico City a report to the effect that two Roman Catholic priests and between 27 and 37 Roman Catholic citizens were executed after an all-day battle between troops and Roman Catholics in the town of Zahuayo, State of Michoacan.

The Ministry of the Interior announces that it has no knowledge of such happenings.

The Government has consistently asserted that the situation throughout the nation has been tranquil "with the exception of a few minor disturbances." The newspapers have printed little or nothing regarding disorders. Nevertheless Mexico City daily has been filled with rumors of trouble in various parts of the country, but usually the person or persons circulating the news has not been able to vouch for them.

Effects of Boycott
The economic boycott continues to depress business, and there seemingly are no prospects of a reconciliation of the completely opposed positions of the Roman Catholic episcopate and the Government regarding the new religious regulations.

It is understood that the committee of financial experts, appointed by Secretary of the Treasury Pani, to study the financial and economic depression, sees little prospect of an immediate solution.

One of the fundamental difficulties in the financial situation, from the Mexican point of view, is that Mexico produces so little of what it consumes. For example, it imports a large part of the butter, eggs, and foodstuffs used in the country, while potential possibilities for production of such commodities are almost unlimited.

Government officials estimate that property valued at more than 25,000,000 pesos may be seized by the Government if pending "denunciations" of alleged church property are sustained.

Disgusting of Titles Alleged
This property consists of ranches, residences and business houses, chiefly in the States of Michoacan and Guanajuato. This property, "denunciations" declare, is really owned by the Roman Catholic hierarchy or its prelates, but its title appears in the names of various private citizens.

Special dispatches from Puebla state that the Roman Catholic leader, Eduardo Tamaris Oropeza, has been arrested on a charge of sedition. Police searched his residence and reported that they had found manifestos of the League for the Defense of Religious Liberty, the organization which initiated the economic boycott. Special dispatches from Guadalajara state that the local court has

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These Questions Were Answered in Yesterday's MONITOR

- (1) How is Germany making itself independent of foreign cables?
- (2) What is the significance of Japan's exhibit at the Sesquicentennial?
- (3) Have debts of American states ever been repudiated?
- (4) What Englishman "heard higher tones than anyone else in the land"?
- (5) How may one be guided to any needful human learning?
- (6) What is the latest thing to be named for Germany's President?

"consigned"—that is, preferred formal charges and held for trial—20 persons, supposedly Roman Catholics and said to be leaders of demonstrations there. More than 50 have been held for further examination and 150 released. The charges against them are based on demonstrations which occurred when the religious regulations became effective.

**American Labor Is Keeping
"Hands Off," Says Mr. Green**
Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Because there has been much misunderstanding of the attitude of the American Federation of Labor in regard to the religious controversy in Mexico, William Green, the president, has issued a statement in which he makes it plain that organized labor in the United States has no intention of interfering with the affairs of any other nation.

"The American Federation of Labor has nothing whatever to do with the policy pursued by the Mexican Federation of Labor in its disposition of matters and questions in Mexico, or in its relation with the Mexican Government," declares Mr. Green.

"The interest of the American Federation of Labor in the Republic of Mexico has been confined exclusively to economic and industrial affairs. We have sought to extend such assistance as we might be able to give to the Mexican working people in promoting their standards of living and in the advancement of the economic and industrial welfare."

DETROIT TAKES EARLY LEAD
IN INDUSTRIAL AVIATION FIELD

(Continued from Page 1)
aviation from the commercial standpoint. Business leaders of the city seeking unlimited possibilities for the airplane as a method of transportation.

Chief among the companies now engaged in airplane manufacture here is the Ford Motor Company, which more than a year ago acquired the patents and rights of the Stout Metal Airplane Company. William B. Stout, designer of all-metal monoplanes, heads the aviation division of the Ford Motor Company at the Dearborn airport, called here the finest in the United States, and the only privately owned one which has a mooring mast capable of holding any dirigible in the world.

That aviation has really become an industry with the Ford Motor Company was acknowledged recently by Mr. Stout, who says:

"The three-engine plane of the Ford Motor Company is now perfecting the point of production. A large factory of the most modern type has been built and is being equipped with the latest machinery for this work. One of the finest hangars in the world has been completed at the Dearborn airport and now occupied by the first of our fleet of tri-motor transports. Others will follow it. We plan to build 100 of these for intercity air line use, just as rapidly as they can be put together."

Mr. Stout declared that the market value of these 100 airplanes at current prices will be \$3,700,000. At present the three Wright Whirlwind motors used on each cost nearly \$15,000. A reduction of cost in fabricating the dural aluminum fuselage and wings is possible in mass production, said Mr. Stout, while the Ford plans call for the possible development of their own air-cooled aerial motor at a lower cost than the present market price.

Others Enter the Field
In addition to the Ford Motor Company there are three other airplane factories in production, the Stinson Aircraft Company, whose plant is in Northville, a Detroit suburb; the Buhl-Verville Airplane Company, and the Hess Aircraft Company of Wyandotte, another suburb. A. W. Hess, president, reports his company has orders sufficient to keep going till December.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS
U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight; partly cloudy tomorrow, with showers and light change in temperature; moderate easterly winds.
New England: Probably showers tonight and Friday; little change in temperature; moderate east and southeast winds.

Official Temperatures
(1st A. M. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany .. 75 .. Memphis .. 75
Atlantic City .. 75 .. Montreal .. 75
Boston .. 75 .. Nantucket .. 72
Buffalo .. 74 .. New Orleans .. 75
Calgary .. 44 .. New York .. 75
Chicago .. 72 .. Philadelphia .. 75
Cincinnati .. 72 .. Pittsburgh .. 75
Denver .. 58 .. Portland, Me. .. 68
Des Moines .. 68 .. Portland, Ore. .. 68
Eastport .. 58 .. San Francisco .. 58
Galveston .. 62 .. St. Louis .. 68
Hartford .. 68 .. St. Paul .. 68
Helena .. 48 .. Seattle .. 68
Jacksonville .. 60 .. Tampa .. 68
Kansas City .. 72 .. Washington .. 68
Los Angeles .. 60

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WORLD MOVING AGAINST DRINK

W. E. Johnson Tells of Nations' Steady March Toward Universal Veto

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Aug. 11.—William E. ("Pussyfoot") Johnson, who has just returned from Estonia, where he attended the international conference of the World League Against Alcoholism, is leaving this week for Denmark on an eight-day speaking tour. He sails for America on Aug. 11 on the Leviathan to participate in the September and October anti-liquor campaign in California, returning to England in November.

"Ours is not a campaign; it is a movement," declared Mr. Johnson, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor at his headquarters in Fleet Street, when asked today about the progress of the campaign in central Europe and America. "Ours is a movement, and it is going on forever. Everywhere the drink traffic is up against it. Every government takes upon itself more or less to restrict its drink traffic. From restriction to prohibition is only a step. There are dry scandals in America, of course. There were wet scandals, too."

Prohibition Being Enforced
"Prohibition is being enforced, you can take it from me. We have the licensing law ever was. We have the rumption, but less than before. Folks who feel that way howl and howl that people can get all the liquor they want, and liquor producers say they sell more; then what have they got to crank about? What people find that prohibition is a failure they will change to something else."

The opposition talks about a referendum. Well, every congressional election is a referendum, and we have three elections in the United States since the country went dry in May, seven years ago. Every time there was a great hullabaloo by the wets, but the people elected a drier Congress every time. There is just as much chance of the country going back to the old system as there is of its going back to human slavery.

Democracy First
"If I had the power to make England dry I would not use it," Mr. Johnson emphatically declared. "I believe in democracy, and that any nation should have the laws it wants. If America wants to go back to the old system, let her—and may God have mercy upon her soul."

"The World League Against Alcoholism is getting on. Coming back from America three weeks ago I left the ship at Bremen and went to Dorpat, Estonia, for a conference. There were nearly 500 delegates there from all over Europe, one from Japan, and half a dozen from America, and all told of progress toward achievement by education and legislation for the suppression of alcoholism."

"Everywhere there is a distinct tendency toward greater sobriety. There are fewer drunks to be seen in London than in recent years, and it is the same in Scotland, where they have got the veto now. I don't say you cannot in Glasgow see drunks in Argyle Street or Sauchiehall Street, or find people with a thirst going from a dry parish to a wet one, just as you can witness a migration any night in London from within the City to pubs that are open half an hour longer across the boundary; but you have got everywhere a soberer sentiment. It is all a sign that the movement of the World League Against Alcoholism is steadily marching on toward a universal veto, and there is no need to force methods to advance it."

BELGIAN TELEPHONE SERVICE
BRUSSELS, Aug. 11 (AP).—The telephone and telegraph services of Belgium will be placed under the management of an organization similar to that controlling the railways, under the terms of a bill the Government has decided to introduce in Parliament. Preferred shares to the amount of 1,800,000 francs will be offered for public subscription, while others, valued at 1,500,000 francs will remain the property of the state.

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Clubhouse for Former Prisoners Will Aid Them in 'Going Straight'

New York Center for "Come Backs" Will Be Free to All Willing to Deal "On the Level"

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK.—The first service clubhouse of the Marshall Stillman Movement which is designed to be a reconstruction center for men with prison records, will be opened in the fall, according to an announcement by Alpheus Geer, founder of the organization.

The property at No. 290 East Third Street, between Avenue C and D, has been purchased for \$25,000 and work has already been started on the building, which will be completely remodeled at an additional cost of about \$50,000. Mr. Geer said in an interview, it is being financed by Robert Law Jr., a vice-president of the organization.

The clubhouse, which will be located in one of the most congested sections of New York's East Side district, is known as Service Club No. 1, and when completed will include a gymnasium, shower baths, library, assembly room, restaurant, committee rooms and dormitories. It will be available as a general meeting place for men of the neighborhood, without distinction as to their past or present condition. Provided they are recommended by a member of the organization, the object being to give every man a chance to "get started right."

Through its employment bureau, the men will be assisted in finding work, and a committee composed of Walter N. Polakow, Montgomery Schuyler, Wallace Clark and Charles W. Wood is engaged in making a survey of the various occupations

and the Sarre and Luxembourg were separated from the Zollverein. Other nations found themselves faced with a choice of either accepting the metalurgy on both sides of the Atlantic was stimulated by the war.

"Germany made a vigorous effort to recover its position. Finally, it was obliged to appeal to American capital. Thyssen asked \$12,000,000 and Krupp \$18,000,000. Despite the handicaps, German metalurgy was restored to premier place. But another European duel, even though on the economic terrain, is undesirable. Such combats sometimes lead to more serious combats. An understanding might constitute a pledge of peace. M. Herriot in 1924 stipulated that if the coal and iron magnates made a pact the governments must be kept acquainted. Recently France and Germany provisionally accepted a commercial treaty, but the necessity for an industrial entente was felt on both sides."

Regulating Production
There must be a systematization of iron production in Europe. Here, however, a danger arises for the consumer. Certainly, France is able to produce much more than readily can be absorbed, and Germany might also overproduce. Yet a strict regulation of quantities entirely destroying competition and perhaps artificially maintaining prices has obvious drawbacks.

Nevertheless, it is better than unrestricted rivalry and the conversion of the metallurgical output into cannon. It is already recorded that the sales cartel known as the International Railway Merchants Association, to which England adheres, has been reconstituted, but its operation will depend on wider measures.

Origin of Cartel
The origin of the projected international cartel is thus explained by a qualified person: "Germany, after the war, found its metallurgical industry diminished. Upper Silesia went to Poland; Lorraine to France."

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LEAGUE TO SCAN ITALIAN TREATY

New Accord With Spain Said to Be Modeled on Lines of Locarno Pact

By HUGH F. SPENDER
By Special Cable

GENEVA, Aug. 12.—The new treaty between Italy and Spain has not yet been filed at the Secretariat of the League, but the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor is able to give the following details of its contents. It is modeled on the Pact of Locarno and in its preamble is called a "Treaty of friendship, conciliation and judicial arbitration" between the two countries, the words "reglamento judicial" being used.

The treaty is divided into three parts, dealing with political questions, arbitration and the procedure to be chosen for the settlement of disputes. Article 13 is the most important, for it binds both countries to neutrality in the event of one of them being attacked without offering provocation. This clause the League will examine with the greatest care to see that it does not conflict with the obligations of either country under the League of Nations.

It is probable, however, that since the treaty is to be deposited with the League and is essentially the same as the treaties which Italy has made with Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Switzerland, it will be found to contain no clauses regarding the prior rights of the League.

If the League is thus found safeguarded, it will welcome the conclusion of the agreement between these two countries, which is evidently designed to keep peace between them by regulating their difference, in accordance with the spirit of the Covenant. In this way the treaty will, it is hoped, settle the difficult relations of the two countries in North Africa, for it is above all a pact of nonaggression.

Both French and British opinion, as far as can be ascertained, favor the treaty, but Britain will desire to know that it does not alter the status quo in the Mediterranean or in any way affect its interests. In Spanish circles it is regarded as an official sanction to the improved relations of the two countries arising out of the friendship of the Spanish and Italian kings and King Alfonso's interview with Benito Mussolini. There is no doubt it was then that the new agreement was drawn up.

CUSTOMS FINE IS PAID
NEW YORK, Aug. 12 (AP).—A customs fine of \$476.20 imposed upon J. Sterling Rockefeller, grand nephew of John D. Rockefeller, was paid to redeem goods which young Rockefeller was charged with attempting to smuggle into the country. The fine was paid by a representative of the estate of William G. Rockefeller.

Countries Agree on "Friendly Neutrality"
By Special Cable
MADRID, Aug. 12.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Don Jose Yanguas Messia, who arrived here yesterday from his native town of Linares, whither he was called by Primo de

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JOHN WANAMAKER
BROADWAY TO FOURTH AVENUE
EIGHTH TO TENTH STREET
NEW YORK

Rivers, in order to be present at an important cabinet meeting, was interrogated by the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor on the subject of the treaty just signed by the Spanish Government with Italy, explained that it was simply a compact of friendship between the two signatory powers.

Article 13, he said, was the most important of all as it stipulates that Italy and Spain undertake to observe reciprocal friendly neutrality in case either enters a conflict with a third power. By another clause, both countries undertake to have recourse to arbitration should a misunderstanding arise between them.

The genesis of this agreement may be traced back to the time when the Marquis Paulucci de Calboli Barone, son-in-law of the Italian Ambassador to the Court of Spain, came to the Spanish capital. The Marquis is the chief of the Duke's Cabinet and his confidential adviser. The task of this envoy in Madrid was the initiation of negotiations which have now led to the signing of the treaty between the two countries.

Primo de Rivera, on the conclusion of the preliminary phase, was entertained by the Italian Ambassador at a banquet given to celebrate the successful collaboration between him and the Marquis. From all appearances Spain and Italy, who follow a somewhat unlikable course in home politics have agreed to develop along parallel lines in regard to international policy.

MAINE SARDINE PACK REPORTED UNEXCELLED

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 12.—"Maine sardine packers are this year putting up the best quality sardine pack that has ever been produced in this State," declares W. R. N. Wharton, chief of the eastern division of the United States Department of Agriculture, chemistry division. Mr. Wharton is here to confer with the State officials in charge of the inspection work in Washington county.

Part of Mr. Wharton's force is at work in that county, and by fall he expects to have completed work on the chemistry division and five from the bureau of entomology conducting research work in that part of Maine, with the purpose of safeguarding the sources of supply and improving the quality of the Maine output.

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LAW CONFERENCE
ENDS AT VIENNAGerman Chief Justice Says
War Enmities Are
Vanishing

By Special Cable

VIENNA, Aug. 12.—The international law conference closed yesterday after marking a new era in the development of a peace settlement second only in importance to Locarno, because the lawyers of all nations who are returning home will act as missionaries to make the rule of law world-wide.

Dr. Simons, the German Chief Justice, interviewed by the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor at the conclusion of the sessions, said the most valuable service of the conference was the reunion in close contact of the jurists and the gradual disappearance of war enmities. Thus the Portsmouth conference, at which the Germans were barred, and the coolness of their reception at some later conferences by their former opponents were now entirely removed by Vienna.

Dr. Simons pointed out that the definite results included the Bellet project for an international criminal court, including the added feature of defining the clause of the crimes triable and barring the death sentence for those accused whose states disallow it. Also the Vienna meeting rules that rates of exchange should fix the contract for payments on a fair basis.

For the first time since the war the magnificent halls and candelabra of Schoenbrunn Palace where Napoleon ruled Austria with an iron hand were lighted up for a grand reception of the members of the conference. The Ministry of Justice's majestic portals echoed to the strains of modern dance music, and were typical of the entire disappearance of the militarist feeling in the former empire.

Sheshuan's Capture Called
Step Toward Pacification

By Special Cable

TANGIER, Aug. 12.—The retaking of Sheshuan by the Spaniards, an official announcement, marks another step toward pacification of the Rif. It has long been known that a strong column was advancing toward Sheshuan with flanking columns for this purpose, and it would seem that the progress has been very slow, but doubtless the great heat now prevailing had been a consideration.

Perhaps another factor was that no risks could be taken as the formidable Jaballas were practically all hostile and much opposition was expected. It is reported that resistance in this quarter is now definitely broken, and the chiefs are in flight, while a considerable quantity of munitions has been captured.

Sheshuan is in a most inaccessible country and to prevent their capture last year the Spaniards abandoned it with enormous quantities of supplies. The retreat to inner lines resulted in a rout. Much remains to be done before the country's complete subjection is attained, but roads are being hastily constructed, thereby facilitating the movement of troops and it is not believed that any combined rising is ever likely to occur again.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST
KEMAL PASHA PROBEDPresident of Court Scathingly
Rebukes Djavid Bey

By Special Cable

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 12.—Djavid Bey, Minister of Finance in Izet Pasha's Cabinet, cross-examined on Tuesday by a tribunal probing a conspiracy against Mustafa Kemal, President of the Turkish Republic, incurred the judge's displeasure by relating that, after the fall of the Cabinet in which he figured and after the formation of Damad Ferid Pasha's Government, he, in order to evade arrest by Damad Ferid, remained in hiding for 175 days and subsequently fled the country.

The president of the court scathingly rebuked him for thus disproving the truth of his now professed allegiance to Kemal instead of doing all possible to help in the struggle for national independence. Djavid

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Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

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By emphatically denied financing a plot against Kemal, but the testimony showed that his house had been used as a meeting place by the anti-Kemalist political organization. The Minister of Agriculture, Babri Bey, is now alleged to have participated in the secret meetings and he will be requested to furnish information regarding his connection with the anti-Kemalist leaders. The proceedings have become so complicated in the past few days that it is difficult to know who is not implicated in this affair.

What They are saying.

E. W. BEATTY: "You will go farther through the good will of others than you can possibly go by climbing over someone's back."

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE: "The reign of peace is the reign of common sense."

PROF. ROSCOE BROWN: "We must lodge the Beatitudes in the hearts of our editors if the peacemakers are to prevail."

SAMUEL S. WYER: "The food of an ordinary dinner represents 30,000 miles of transportation."

DR. A. MENDELSSOHN-BARTHOLOMEW: "Europe at its best is a myth, and at its worst is an allegory—a tissue of thoughts and beliefs, a cloth to whose wonderful coloring and imagery the poets and thinkers of a thousand years have spoken, but a cloth and never a living body."

CHARLES E. S. WOOD: "There is no education of taste like freedom, and no cure like self-reliance."

PROF. R. F. HASLAM: "If the price of gasoline should double, the use of such materials as tetra-ethyl lead will no increase the efficiency in the use of gasoline, but the actual cost per mile will be about the same as it is at present."

DR. PRESTON BRADLEY: "Religion is progress—there can be no religion without it."

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW: "Do not at any time weigh your human happiness against mere money."

DRYS TO CONTEST WET
POLLS IN FIVE STATES

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Prohibitionists will have to fight in five states this fall against state-wide measures initiated by the wets. It is reported by Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the National W. C. T. U. in these five states the anti-prohibition measures, if adopted, will "greatly cripple law enforcement."

In two other states, New York and Illinois, the state referenda promoted by the wets will change no law. Consequently emphasis should not be placed on them, but on the election of dry officials. "In the other states, however," Mrs. Boole stated, "the result is mandatory and a very active campaign must be carried on."

ALBANIAN REVOLT
REPORTED SPREADING

By Special Cable

BELGRADE, Aug. 12 (P)—Advises from the Albanian frontier tend to show that the recently reported revolt in that country, started by emigrants who had returned from Italy, is spreading.

Prince Ahmed Bey is said to have fled to Durazzo, escorted by armored cars. If he is further pressed it is asserted that he will seek protection aboard an Italian warship anchored in the port of Durazzo.

BRITAIN USING
AMERICAN COALShipments Meet Conditions
Resulting From Strike—
Peace Parleys Planned

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Stanley Baldwin, the Prime Minister, discussed the coal situation with Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, the Labor Minister, and Col. G. R. Lane-Fox, the Mines Department secretary, here today, with a view to a possible resumption of peace negotiations between the miners and mine owners. The miners' delegate conference, which meets here Monday, to approve restarting such parleys.

A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation, today issued a statement in which he says: "We are not going to give in upon hours, nor will we agree to split up districts into small areas in order to negotiate separately on wages. We are going in for a national minimum wage, and if I had authority I would negotiate on the wage question this moment."

F. J. Hancock, president of the North Staffordshire Miners' Federation, spoke at Fenton last night after his return from attending the national miners' executive committee meeting here, in a similar strain. "If you do not give your executive, through your national conference, next Monday, authority to get into a position to negotiate, it seems to me that so far as the owners are concerned you will not be working this time next year unless you go back on the owners' terms."

Negotiations do not necessarily mean an early peace, so the preparations continue for carrying on in case the stoppage should be further prolonged. For example, during the past three days 36 more vessels, representing 250,000 tons, have been taken up for conveying coal to England from America next month. Such coal costs 100 per cent more than the British article by the time it reaches the consumer here. Nevertheless, so successfully is business accommodating itself to these conditions that trade has actually improved since last month. The official returns today published, for example, show Britain's July exports valued at £7,000,000 above those in June, and its imports £2,000,000 above.

Unions Said to Be Bankrupt

MIDDLEBOROUGH, Eng., Aug. 12 (P)—J. Havelock Wilson, president of the Seamen's Union, told a meeting of the men here today that nearly every trade union in Great Britain is bankrupt as a result of the recent general strike. Hundreds of thousands of men, he added, had declared they would pay no more money to their unions.

APPOINTMENTS RECEIVERS
FOR REALTY COMPANY

By Special Cable

JACKSONVILLE, Aug. 12 (P)—Harry Higgins and George H. Newsum, Aladdin City, Fla., have been appointed receivers for the Southern Home Sites Corporation of Miami, a \$1,000,000 corporation.

Judge Lake Jones made the appointments in a decree handed down in the Federal Court here, granting a petition for receivership filed by a number of stockholders and an alleged creditor. In both the petition for receivership and answer filed by the company it was brought out that a receiver probably would be able to stabilize the financial conditions of the corporation of developers of Aladdin City. Mr. Newsum is an officer of the corporation.

YOUTH MOBILIZED
AGAINST LIQUOR

By Special Cable

YORK, Aug. 12.—A pastoral address to the churches of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference made made public today by Dr. W. Russell Malby, president, and Thomas Kirkup, secretary, says:

"During the year the church has

attacked the strong drink evil with unabated vigor, allied with fine daring and inventive skill. A great campaign all over the country has shown to the people that no nation can attain true greatness if held in bondage to drink. The crusade has not been merely negative in note, but rather a positive personal appeal to youth to consecrate itself to the great tasks of the age. The result of the appeal has been that an army of eager, earnest youths and maidens has been mobilized on the side of sobriety and total abstinence."

BORAH ANSWERS
WAR DEBT TALKSays Generosity of United
States Toward Allies Has
Been Unparalleled

NAMPA, Idaho, Aug. 12 (P)—Depicting the generosity of the United States toward foreign governments during the World War as having "no parallel," William E. Borah (R), Senator from Idaho, chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee in an address here declared the attitude of debtor nations would cause the Senate to reverse its decision and reject the World Court if it were voted on today.

Senator Borah, referring to the content of the League of Nations, said that as soon as this was over the League forces threw their strength behind the World Court. He pointed out that "we have been drawn into the League of Nations in an indirect way, through entrance into the World Court," which he described as the agent, counselor and attorney of the League of Nations "which is controlled by the four great powers now writing us down as usurpers."

"It is my judgment, and I venture it is a prophetic, that if we become a member of the World Court, and by advice and counsel come into participation in the political controversies of Europe, we shall come face to face with the same old problems of the League of Nations."

In reviewing the history of foreign debt settlement, Senator Borah, after showing that settlement of the French debt upon the present proposed basis will cancel \$7,000,000,000 of the \$11,000,000,000 European debt, said, "Logic discloses that the desire of the French amounts to cancellation in full."

EXPOSITION ON SUNDAY
HELD ILLEGAL BY JUDGE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12 (P)—The Sequenconational International Exposition, over which there has been considerable discussion as to the legality of its gates being opened on Sunday, faces the possibility of having to revert to a six-day-a-week basis as the result of a court opinion, which held that the Sunday opening was in violation of the Pennsylvania blue laws of 1776.

In an opinion handed down by Judge Edwin O. Lewis, of Common Pleas Court, the Sunday operation of the exposition under the present plan of a gate admission fee with free amusements was held to be illegal.

The Tribune
WINNIPEG

"Its remarkable growth in the past two years deserves the careful attention of purchasers of advertising space." "The Tribune aims to be an Independent, Class Newspaper for the Home. Devoted to Public Service."

SPANISH TROOPS
TAKE SHESHUANCapture of the "Holy City"
Crowns Efforts of Spain
in Operations in Rif

By Special Cable

MADRID, Aug. 12.—The entry of a Spanish column into Sheshuan, Morocco, constitutes not only the crowning effort of the operations recently carried on by the expeditionary forces penetrating the Jaballa and Gomara districts, but may also be considered an important success from the point of view of Spanish prestige and for the purposes of pacification.

Sheshuan, known as the "holy city" was the outside point from which Primo de Rivera began his much talked of retreat. In spite of the results obtained by the Franco-Spanish co-operation in the Rif, without the defeat of the Jaballa tribe, the combined labors would have remained incomplete.

Yesterday the news was received that the Beni Said and Hani tribes, where the headquarters of Abd-el-Krim once were established, had submitted, and an important capture was made of arms, hand grenades, mortars and quick firers from the reserve of war material which was to be used in the next rising of the Jaballas.

The taking of Sheshuan is the result of a plan of the combined operation of several columns converging on the city, who thereby were able to clean up the district of several marauding rebel detachments. Two out of three rebel leaders have been captured in the course of operations with the result that the only important chieftain at large now is El Jerito, who is a formidable foe and is famous for having employed guns to bombard Tetuan.

The latter, together with Yeld Said and El Bakali, who have now surrendered, were a strong combination. The Spaniards propose to unite intense political activities with a campaign to pacify the district of Senhaya and Beni Sadat and French columns will co-operate in Uarga.

LADY ASTOR SPEAKS IN
THE MOTHER CHURCHReturns to Maine After Two-
Day Visit in Boston

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

While Boston newspapers were diligently seeking her, Lady Astor, with her daughter were guests Wednesday night at the home of Judge Samuel Greene, 235 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, the former residence of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy. Judge Greene is First Reader of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Lady Astor spent yesterday and today attending to personal affairs in Boston. She gave a testimony at the regular Wednesday evening service in The Mother Church and returns today to the home of her sister, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, at Dark Harbor, Me.

SITE FOUND FOR
BLACKSTONE STATUE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 12.—A site has been found here for the statue offered by Americans of Sir William Blackstone.

HUNTINGTON
SCHOOL FOR BOYS

SEVENTH GRADE THROUGH HIGH SCHOOL. Location—Back Bay educational district, accessible from all suburbs. College preparation—Unusual record in preparing boys for leading colleges and universities. Excellent equipment. Clubhouse, gymnasium, swimming pool, large athletic field. Extra-curricular activities—athletic, musical, etc. Most needs of every boy.

Send for catalog
Charles E. Thompson, Headmaster
115 Huntington Ave., Boston

stone, the eighteenth century jurist. The royal fine art commission's report published today says: "It was suggested that the figure be erected beside the great porch of the law court opening on the Strand. We felt such a position would be ill suited to a large bronze effigy and furthermore that the railings would obstruct the view of the statue. We, accordingly, recommended a site in the Brick Court Temple, adjacent to the house in which Blackstone wrote his commentaries."

NOTE ON MACEDONIA
DISAPPOINTS SOFIADocument Regarded as Part of
Campaign Against Loan

By Special Cable

SOPIA, Aug. 12.—Regarding the note from Yugoslavia, Greece and Rumania calling the attention of the Bulgarian Government to the activities of revolutionary societies in Bulgaria, the prevalent feeling here is that this is another step in the campaign against a loan for the refugees carried on by Bulgaria's neighbors.

Sofia is disappointed and depressed by the tightening of the ring which, it is charged, threatens to strangle the Nation. The Bulgarian Government, says the press, has loyally fulfilled every clause of the peace treaty and met every obligation imposed by the financial committees of its victorious enemies.

Continuing that policy, it says, the Government will undertake to suppress all alleged revolutionary organizations, but since there are hundreds of thousands of Macedonians here this is almost an impossible task. Macedonian leaders are desperate, it is said, and feel they are carrying on the same kind of war which resulted in the liberation of Greece, Italy and Ireland. They feel that the suppression of their organization will mean the final partition and subjugation of Macedonia, and that before that takes place many more bombs will be thrown.

ARIZONA RAIL LINE ABANDONED

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The joint application of the Southern Pacific Railroad and the New Mexico and Arizona Railroad for permission to abandon a part of the line of road operated by the latter, has been granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The abandonment covers only a short stretch of line near Fairbanks, Ark., the report stated.

NEW GOVERNOR OF CYPRUS

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The appointment is announced of Sir Ronald Storrs to succeed Sir Malcolm Stevenson as Governor of Cyprus. Sir Ronald has had official Egyptian experience, having lately been Governor of Jerusalem.

PROVINCETOWN
PIRATES FIRST LANDING

100-mile round trip daily to Cape Cod on large wireless-equipped train
Round-trip \$1.00; One Way \$1.75.
Leaves Long Wharf, foot State St., 9:30 A. M.; Sundays, 10 A. M. Time, 2nd Stage 4:00. Statehouse, Brewster's, Ship's Orchestra over WREX Mondays 9 P. M.

ENGLAND'S AID WILL HELP END
RUM ROW, SAYS MR. ANDREWS

(Continued from Page 1)

once setting up the machinery for the operations of the new agreements. He denied the Government had adopted ruthless tactics in its campaign to enforce prohibition by poisoning industrial alcohol, as was prominently charged in New York newspapers.

"That is just propaganda," he said. "The law denaturing alcohol for industrial purposes was made in 1906 in order to protect federal revenues."

"We are working for a formula," he said, "and have been for a long while, which will be absolutely 'bootleg proof.' Perhaps it will take the form of an element which will have a disagreeable odor, and this will warn any one taking it that it is bootleg."

A mass of knotty problems—official and personal—awaits the attention of Mr. Andrews.

First, he will start putting into shape his newly-recruited prohibition force of about 800 men. Until that and other matters are taken care of, it is expected he will put aside the personal problem as to whether he will continue in the service.

Col. Ned M. Green, a personal friend and prohibition administrator for northern California and Nevada, is under suspension as a result of an

indictment charging embezzlement of seized liquor. This must be acted upon.

J. R. McCarri, Comptroller-General, has instituted an investigation of the pay given A. Bruce Bielaski, New York, "under cover" man, and he is awaiting a conference with Mr. Andrews on this. Investigations have developed some irregularities among Coast Guard forces along "rum-row," and this probably will go before Mr. Andrews.

A HUMORIST'S VIEW OF LONDON

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Paul Anderson, an American humorist, who is now visiting here, said in an interview: "London is a city of spilt men. Every English girl deserves an American husband; and if every Englishman gets an American wife one of these days it will be all he deserves."

ST. LOUIS MEN TO VISIT LEIPZIG

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Information was received today at the London office of the Leipzig Fair that the Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis, Mo., has decided to make a special visit to Leipzig at the end of August. The delegation will consist of 50 members.

Filene's
BOSTON

New imported novelty
jewelry of "jet"

(Real or Imitation)

STYLES that are smart, yet dignified—styles that follow the "lines" of the fashionable mode, but not too strikingly—styles that the young woman, even, might select if "jet" or its combinations makes the desired finish to her costume. The smartest young woman we've seen for some time was all in black with a jet collar. \$1 to \$25.

Necklaces combining black ribbon, steel beads, "jet" and imitation crystal, \$5.
Neckbands, woven steel and "jet" beads attached to ribbon, \$3.50.
Lariat necklaces of cut "jet," mother of pearl, crystal (imitation) rondelles, \$12.50.
Velvet neckbands with cut steel, \$10.
"Jet" collar with pendants, \$5.
"Jet" necklace with pendants, \$2.
"Jet" necklace with cross, \$2.
Genuine Whisky jet snake bracelet, \$12.50.

Filene's—mail or telephone orders filled—street floor



3449 pounds is the average chassis weight or 150 motor trucks approximating Speed Wagon capacity. 2530 pounds is the average load. 5979 is the average combined weight, and 23.8 is the average horsepower—more than 250 pounds per h. p.

The Speed Wagon carries 2500 pounds. Has a total weight of 5390 pounds, and 27.2 horse-power—

Only 198 pounds per horse-power!

4-Cylinder Chassis \$1090

6-Cylinder Chassis \$1240

REO MOTOR CAR COMPANY • Lansing, Michigan

Orient—
Round the World

Havana, Panama, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Honolulu, Japan, China, the Philippines, Malaya, Ceylon, India, Italy, France and across the Atlantic.

That is the route of the palatial Dollar President Liners which depart every fortnight from Boston and New York.

They are magnificent ships, broad of beam, steady and comfortable. 21,000 tons displacement. All rooms are outside deck rooms, many with private bath in connection. The cuisine is world-famous.

Full information from any ticket or tourist agent or
117 State Street, BOSTON, MASS.

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE

Nunn-Bush

DO your oxfords fit snugly at the ankles? If not, then you are missing the pleasure assured you by that well-known snug ankle-fitting feature of Nunn-Bush oxfords—ankle-fashioned. It means a lot in appearance and comfort.

Nunn-Bush Shoe Stores

75 to \$11. Style Book on request. Agencies in all principal cities. Also sold in the exclusive Nunn-Bush stores listed.

Browning-King Shoe Department
Providence, New York City (two stores), Brooklyn, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, St. Louis, St. Paul, Minneapolis, St. Paul.

GUESTS
can be served a delicious drink
in a minute with

ZA-REX

Real Fruit Juice Syrups

Six Flavors
Orange
Raspberry
Strawberry
Lemon
Grape
Lemon and Lime
Just Add Water

Try our new carbonated drink
ZA-REX
Fruit CHAMPAGNE

WORK FOR BIRDS IS DESCRIBED

Cape Cod Havens Are Subject of First Baxendale Lecture

CATAUMET, Mass., Aug. 12 (Special).—At Amrita Island, the home of Mrs. Thomas Albert Baxendale here, the first in the annual series of Baxendale memorial lectures was held last evening, with Winthrop Packard, secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts Audubon Society, as speaker.

Mr. Packard laid especial emphasis upon the sections of Cape Cod which are suitable for the development of bird sanctuaries, and told of the extensive work already done in making certain neighborhoods havens of protection for birds and small animals.

There are three lectures in the series this season, the second to be given Wednesday evening, Aug. 18, with Franklin I. Jordan, a photographer of wild flowers in color, to speak on "New England Wild Flowers" and the last Wednesday evening, Aug. 25, when Edward Avis will speak of English birds and their calls. Those lectures will be illustrated.

Amrita Island, under the influence of Mrs. Baxendale has come to stand upon Cape Cod for the education of youth and the protection of birds and small animals. The island is a 12-acre plot joined to Cataumet on Buzzards Bay by a thread of sapphire sparkling creek. On the land side of the island are woods and old woods roads. The island reaches out into Squeteague Harbor which is a tributary to Buzzards Bay. In 1890 the Baxendales purchased the island "from one of the neighbors."

Upon a panel in the left hand tower of the gateway is to be found inscribed, "A Message to Our Successors," which sums up the purpose underlying development of the island. It reads:

"Should the tooth of time ever so encroach upon this solid entrance pillar as to bring to light these records, then be it known to those who come after us that the building of the bridge has been a labor of love for the beautifying and perpetuating of Amrita Island... the spot where we have gathered about us those whom we truly call friends, to the friends of Island Haven... to commune with nature and nature's God in the healing breath of the ocean, the shade of the murmuring pines, the singing of happy birds which are unmolested here, and all the shy and beautiful creatures which seek the island sanctuary."

"We admonish all who may come after us to have respect and love for the island home which we have loved and, above all, to deal tenderly with the dumb and helpless creatures who may seek refuge here. Let the name 'Amrita' also signify, as does the name of the island in the heart of the sea."

OLD-TIME HARVEST METHODS TO BE SHOWN AT FARMERS' FAIR

Hand-Mowing Contest Will Be in Striking Contrast to Demonstration of Modern Methods of Raising Alfalfa at University of New Hampshire

DURHAM, N. H., Aug. 12 (Special).—A hand-mowing contest in which it is expected a large number of "old timers" will display their prowess with the scythe will be one of the events of the Farmers' and Home-Makers' Week to be held at the University of New Hampshire, Aug. 17 to 20, according to the programs just sent out. The contest will be followed by a demonstration of modern methods of making alfalfa, which will top off a series of discussions of alfalfa in the conference program.

Poultry raising, beekeeping, and fruit growing also will occupy major places on the program of the week, sectional meetings being devoted to each of these subjects. The New Hampshire Poultry Growers' Association and the New Hampshire Beekeepers' Association will hold their annual meetings here.

Entrymen will be given a special interest in the conference through some of the numbers on the program for alfalfa day, the third day of the meetings. Prof. L. F. Graber, of the University of Wisconsin, will be brought to Durham to tell milk-producing farmers "What Alfalfa Means to the Dairy Industry" and how to help to make dairying pay in the West. A round table will be held among farm leaders from each county in New Hampshire in which each will report on "How We Are Putting Alfalfa on the Map in Our County."

Farm women's clubs and the boys' and girls' "4-H" clubs also will have programs of their own during the week. Mrs. Guy Speare, president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mrs. Fred Libbey, president of the New Hampshire Parent-Teacher Association, are among the first day's speakers on the women's program. A series of talks and demonstrations on foods is arranged for the second day and on clothing for the third day.

The "4-H" clubs will have their quarters in Camp Carlisle, and their programs will include everything in club work from forestry to poultry and from canning to dressmaking. Educational tours will be taken and an inter-county track meet held.

Sessions for poultry men and beekeepers will be held on Tuesday, the first day of the conference. Among the talks at the poultry conference will be one on feeding by C. E. Lee of the State Institute of Applied Agriculture, Farmington, Long Island, N. Y., and one on the New Hampshire egg-laying contest by F. L. McGowan, poultry extension specialist of the University of New Hampshire. George C. Barton, state bee inspector, will tell the apiarists of "The Results of Two Years of Inspection Work in New Hampshire," and W. J. Nolen of the United States Department of Agriculture will talk on "Wintering Bees."

Horticulture will have its day Wednesday. During a trip to the university horticultural farm, members of the staff will relate experiments in small fruit plots and orchards. Prof.

of the old Hindu city of Amritsar signify, the Brotherhood of Man. Let Amrita Island be sacred to all forms of the truest, highest friendship. Amrita Island and Island Haven have long been connected with the Baxendale Memorial Foundation, of which the president and fellows of Harvard University are the trustees, and under the auspices of which, each summer, a course of lectures, founded upon the premise of education for youth and an interest in and deep regard for all the beauties of nature, is given.

NEW CANDY COMPANY COMING TO BOSTON

Boston will become a little sweeter next month when a branch of the Pendergast Candy Company, of Minneapolis, will open in this city. It is announced by the Bureau of Commercial and Industrial Affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. About 10,000 feet of floor space have been leased in South Boston, where the firm will employ about 100 persons.

More than \$55,000,000 worth of sweets is placed on the market annually from metropolitan Boston manufacturers, the industry being classed as fifth in value of products in this city. More than 10,000 wage earners are employed in the industry, a large percentage of which are women. Officials of the candy company that are to open the local branch early in September say that Boston was chosen for the location because of its superior facilities for their purposes.

COURT INJUNCTION AGAINST MOTOR CAMP

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 12 (AP).—A temporary injunction against Fred M. Libby and Edward M. Welch, operators of a motor camp at York Harbor with a 500-car capacity, was granted by Guy H. Sturgis, associate justice of the State Supreme Court, yesterday.

Hearing on a petition for the injunction was held on July 13, after which Justice Sturgis visited the camp. Complaint was made by citizens of the summer resort that the use of the camping ground is in violation of a village ordinance, passed to conform with the special zoning act of the last legislature.

STAMP MAY AID "IRONSIDES" FUND

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (AP).—The Frigate Constitution—"Old Ironsides"—of song and story—will be commemorated by a special two-cent stamp if Postmaster General Nease heads the plan of representatives of 20 patriotic organizations.

Headed by Mrs. Noble Newport Fotts, president of the National Patriotic Council, the delegation also requested the department to place in use a cancellation stamp bearing the name of "Save Old Ironsides." The organizations are aiding in raising \$500,000 to reconsecrate the famed ship.

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East and West Agree on Gladiolus's Rich Beauty



W. E. Clark of Sunnyvale Gardens, Sharon, (at left) is explaining fine points of a rare variety, "Purist of All," to Mrs. Wendell Wyman of Sharon, Mass., and S. P. Owens of San Diego, Calif.

Gladioli's Decorative Qualities Winning Wide Trade Demand

Brilliant Displays Promised Annual Show in Boston—Growers Study Production Methods—Amateur Gardeners Attaining Remarkable Results

In his presidential address, delivered last evening at the annual meeting of the American Gladiolus Society in Rochester, N. Y., Dr. S. I. Moody, Brockton, made important recommendations affecting the commercial aspects of gladiolus culture, and a program of research which will be discussed by growers to gather in Boston Aug. 21 and 22 for the annual show to be held in Horticultural Hall under the joint auspices of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and the New England Gladiolus Society.

Dr. Moody recommended that a committee be appointed by the society to begin an intensive study of the commercial aspects of gladiolus culture with a view to stabilizing the industry. He cited the increasing trade demand for superior varieties of gladiolus and the possibility of producing a continuous succession of blooms for year around use.

He suggested that a careful analysis of the situation in which growers now find themselves, and some changes in present methods of production be made, and, further, that the support of the society be devoted to research work on varieties and to the encouragement of a symposium on popular types of the flower.

Although he cannot be counted at all a small-scale grower, the happy results of considerable study of the gladiolus are to be found in the experience had this season by Wendell W. Wyman of Sharon in obtaining a perfect growth of two bulbs of the famous and unusually rare "Purist of All" and "Phantom." which he imported in the Spring and of which there are comparatively few examples now known in the United States.

Rarities in Collection For years Mr. Wyman has experimented for his own enjoyment with gladioli at his gardens in Sharon. His collection is one of general interest but, from time to time, he has sought to introduce into it rarities which would repay, by their resplendent beauty and quality, the unremitting labor necessary to successfully add to it. "Purist of All" is an amazing white and "Phantom" a clear dawn pink with a clear yellow throat. Mr. Wyman imported them from Noordwijk, a village and water place in South Holland whence have come many famous gladiolus bulbs.

One evening recently, upon learning that S. D. Owens, a gladiolus grower of uncommon skill and repute, living in San Diego, Calif., was visiting his neighbor, W. E. Clark, at Sunnyvale Gardens, Mr. Wyman, seeking a little good-humored triumph over his fellow growers, dispatched a spike each of "Purist of All" and "Phantom" to be viewed, with what complacency they could manage under the circumstances by the visitor and his host.

Mr. Clark, who grows gladioli, so to say, by the hundred thousand, had never seen either of these varieties in the United States, although, of course, he was familiar with their fame.

The particular spikes, happily, bore each an unusual number of flowers fully open and, with a show forthright away at which they might have obtained admiring comment for their superiority of type, Mr. Wyman was forced to reflect with something of regret that their beauty was in its height and that no more could be hoped for this year to take their place in time for the show.

It was possible, however, for Mr. Clark to take one spike of "Purist of All" to the exhibition in Rochester, where it was on view in the full triumph of its extraordinary beauty last evening.

The chief point to remember perhaps in recounting this pleasant adventure in surprise between two gladiolus fanciers is that it is such examples of devotion to the introduction of new, often extremely expensive and uncommonly superior varieties into collections hereabouts that broaden the field of gladiolus culture and lift its standard. Gladiolus culture is eminently a spreading fancy.

Doubtless, through knowing of Mr. Wyman's successful attempt to bring "Purist of All" and "Phantom" to New England this season other growers, amateur or professional, will aspire to add to their collections for this year to take their place in time for the show.

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announced yesterday, just as soon as his force of inspectors is available for the work. The registrar said that the stricter enforcement of road regulations is making the highways of the state safer despite increasing registration.

Mr. Goodwin said that with the operation of the compulsory insurance liability law he expects to see a marked improvement all over the State, but he added that he did not believe that the Massachusetts registration will reach 1,000,000, as that would mean one motor vehicle for every 3 1/2 persons in the State, these figures including children.

AMERICA SEEKS POTASH SUPPLY

(Continued from Page 1)

Although the German combine seeks to extend the use of its own product, he said that on the whole exorbitant prices are not charged, although American consumers believe local supplies could be used more cheaply considering the transportation factor.

To avoid freight rates, domestic potash is likely to be refused to reduce its bulk, Mr. Turrentine said. Potash production, he said, is now a chemical rather than a purely mining operation. Vast potash deposits are believed to exist in Texas. It is possible, he said, that Texas potash brine may be delivered to the Gulf of Mexico by pipeline, where it will be refined and shipped to interior areas.

Based on inexhaustible raw materials, he added, "the American potash industry, it may be confidently expected, will provide cheap potash for the increasing demands of American agriculture."

At Seaford Lake, in California, about 90 per cent of the domestic supplies of potash now being obtained in America are produced, J. E. Teeple, consulting chemist for the American Potash & Chemical Corporation there, said. Next year, he added, it is expected greatly to increase the potash produced.

Bearing on Political Discontent Fertilizer has a direct bearing on the political discontent of western states and upon the whole agricultural problem in the country, Charles J. Brand, official of the National Fertilizer Association, declared. The United States is rapidly approaching the point where it can no longer exploit its virgin soil. Since Columbus came to America world population has grown from 400,000,000 to 1,400,000,000 in 1925.

Food production is not keeping pace with population, he said. At present the United States is producing food surpluses, he said, but there will be eliminated in 15 or 20 years by increased population. Then the country will depend on the farmer, and in turn the farmer must depend on fertilizer.

Describing dissatisfaction in the "corn belt," he quoted a survey showing that in 1915-21, 21 per cent of the working population of the Nation was agricultural, as compared with 37 per cent gainfully employed in American mercantile businesses. "Trading, banking and professional service," the former category, however, received only 18 per cent of the national income, he said, as against the disproportionate 53 per cent received by the mercantile business.

Arms Agreement Discussed In the discussion on limitation of armaments under Dr. Jesse S. Reeves, University of Michigan, Rear Admiral W. L. Rodgers, retired, presented his view of the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armaments. From this conference, he recalled, emerged the agreement between America, Britain and Japan that in future their major battleship fleets would bear the relation of the figures 5-5-3. According to Admiral Rodgers' view this outcome represented a success for Britain and Japan against the interests of the United States.

Admiral Rodgers, who at the 1924 session of the Institute of Politics attracted attention when he predicted and defended a war of aggression by the United States when its population passes the 200,000,000 mark, has this year made statements that are likely to gain equal circulation. He said that at the conclusion of the World War, Great Britain apprehended that the naval supremacy would be taken from it by the United States. Incidentally he declared that at this time, "Mr. Wilson wanted an army of 500,000 men."

The naval secret service, he asserted, "which was still serving

because peace had not yet been declared with Germany, called the attention of the Navy Department to British propaganda in the United States for the reduction of armaments."

It was the effect of this "propaganda," according to Admiral Rodgers' view, which caused Mr. Hughes to issue his call for the Washington conference, influenced the whole force of United States sentiment and guided all subsequent proposals of Mr. Harding.

"As I see it, the conference was called because Great Britain objected to the United States having a merchant fleet and a navy bigger than her own," Admiral Rodgers said. "She held up as bait the idea of settlements in the Far East as an objective, together with the abrogation of the Japanese alliance."

He added, in part: "To summarize, we find that the four-power treaty did away with the English-Japanese alliance and substituted therefore an agreement of non-intervention by England, the United States and Japan, and established the status quo, giving the Japanese a considerable advantage in the limitation of fortifications, giving Japan a double security."

American Supremacy Checked "So that the whole result of the conference was that for the advantage of England the treaty destroyed the threatened American supremacy on the seas and left England as the leading sea power in merchants and in fleet for its developing its cruiser class, which the treaty left unlimited."

Further, it released her from the Japanese alliance which Canada would no longer tolerate. With the limitation of armaments the United States consented to the four-power treaty by which Japan is made secure in her status quo on the continent of Asia until Russia offers an objection, or China herself becomes strong enough to do so."

Admiral Rodgers' statement was at once challenged by members of the round table. Capt. William W. Smyth, from the Secretary of the Navy's office, said he thought war between the United States and Japan was highly improbable. Prof. Duncan Hall of Australia took issue with the theory that England had feared competition with the American merchant fleet to the extent intimated by Admiral Rodgers.

Mrs. Laura P. Morgan of Washington, associate secretary of the National Council for Prevention of War, challenged the theory of "British propaganda." She ascribed national sentiment for disarmament in America largely to Senator Borah, pointing out that the latter is frequently considered "anti-British."

WOOD BOX TRADE TO RECEIVE DATA

New England Council to Conduct Survey of the Industry

Announcement that the New England Council has inaugurated a survey of the New England wooden box industry upon request from the directors of the New Hampshire Lumbermen's Association was made in Boston today by A. Lincoln Filene, chairman of the research committee of the council.

Prof. R. T. Fisher, director of the Harvard Forest, will direct the survey and has assigned Clifford H. Foster to the field work in New England. Mr. Foster will begin calling upon New Hampshire box manufacturers this week, and will later visit all the box-making plants in the other states.

Mr. Foster is a graduate of the New York State College of Forestry. He is at present consulting forester of E. M. Burdick & Co., woodware manufacturers of Winchendon, Mass. In the progress of their work Mr. Fisher and Mr. Foster will maintain contact with the Thompson & Lichten Company, Inc., engineers of the research committee of the council.

The survey of the wooden box industry which the council has been asked to make, Mr. Filene, "will cover such matters as the amount of lumber used and the average price paid during the last 4 1/2 years; the capital investment in plant and machinery; gross sales; freight paid on lumber and the finished product; and the amount of product sold direct and through commission houses. When the information has been tabulated and interpreted, the research committee will place it at the disposal of the industry."

The magnitude of the wooden box industry in New England, and its importance to the whole community, especially in northern New England, are not generally realized. For example, it is one of the few New England industries that use native raw material exclusively. Its annual production adds about \$20,000,000 a year to New England's income, and employs an average of nearly 5000 workers. There are 133 wooden box factories in New England, each New England state having some. The industry in New England has 15 per cent of the total number of plants in the United States, and turns out about 16 per cent of the total production in this country.

From the standpoint of its relation to New England development, our wooden box industry is of far greater importance than these figures indicate. While paper for a generation has been the principal commercial timber of central and southern New England. Up to now, the box industry has furnished the principal market, probably absorbing not less than 75 per cent of the output. Within very recent years the industry has been replaced for many uses by other materials, so that the consumption of box lumber has fallen off very considerably.

Meanwhile, the recent competition of western and southern lumber in New England markets is replacing that percentage of native pine which is of a grade better than box lumber, and which has been pretty generally used for outside finish and building material. It is plain, therefore, that improved box lumber for New England alone are urgently needed, not merely by the industries which manufacture it, but also by the operators of timber land and the owners of New England farm woodlots. The prosperity of this industry is reflected in scores of New England rural communities."

THEODORE GLYNN NOT TO SEEK SUFFOLK COUNTY SHRIEVALTY

Withdraws From Democratic Nomination Contest—John Hall of West Springfield Decides Not to Enter Lists for Lieutenant-Governor

With the withdrawal of John Hall of West Springfield from the Democratic contest for Lieutenant-Governor nomination, and Theodore A. Glynn of Boston from the Suffolk County Democratic shrievalty nomination contest, matters were beginning today to clear up somewhat in the "muddled" situation which has arisen during the past few days.

Much confusion still exists, but when the final hour for withdrawals is reached at 5 p. m. Friday, political leaders will be able to begin their summer campaigns.

Mr. Hall had filed papers for both the Lieutenant-Governor nomination and for Congress in the Second District. He withdrew today for the first position, but will continue as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress. He is unpopular in his party primary, but his Republican opponent in the state election will be Congressman Henry L. Bowles of Springfield.

An Important Contest Mr. Glynn has decided to support George E. Curran of Boston, member of the Governor's Council, who is seeking to be the Democratic nominee for Sheriff in Suffolk County. The contest is one of the most important in the primaries, with a large number of aspirants.

Harry J. Dooley of Boston, opponent of Joseph B. Ely of Pittsfield for the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant-Governor, yesterday afternoon filed written protest against placing the name of Mr. Ely on the ballots. Mr. Dooley charged Mr. Ely did not comply with the law relative to nomination. If Mr. Dooley persists in his objection, a date for a public hearing will be assigned later.

Political leaders are showing

anxiety over the stand being taken by Harold A. J. Oppenheim of Brighton, an attorney who sought to have the redistricting report set aside so that there would be two representatives in his ward instead of the one allowed. Judge Bralley of the Supreme Court yesterday dismissed his petition for a writ of mandamus to compel a change, but reserved for determination by the full court some questions of law raised.

This will mean that if Mr. Oppenheim decides to push his case, he may hold up the primaries. The full court does not usually sit until October, weeks after the scheduled primary.

May Withdraw Objection The attorney may withdraw his objection, according to his statement yesterday: "I intend to confer with the Secretary of State. If after conferring with him I find I can still champion the cause of the voters of Ward 21 in Brighton without disrupting the entire state machinery, I shall continue to go forward."

Secretary Cook was at his home in Plymouth, Mass., all day today, and the conference is expected to be held Friday or Saturday.

Alexander Lincoln of Boston, one of the three candidates for the Republican nomination for Attorney-General, has issued a statement discussing the contest. He called attention to his 25 years as a lawyer and his record as first assistant in the office of Attorney-General Beaton.

Thomas C. O'Brien of Boston, district attorney, has also given out a statement in which he defends his personal and public record. He is seeking both Republican and Democratic nominations for this office, with several opponents.

DODGE JULY SALES MAKE NEW RECORD

First Dealers' Prize Goes to Hyannis Company

Sales records hung up by New England automobile dealers of the Dodge Brothers company yesterday have proved that motorcar selling is not a seasonal occupation. H. J. Koch, advertising director of Dodge Brothers, Inc., told the dealers of the Boston district, which includes most of New England, at a dinner at the Hotel Lenox yesterday that the Boston district second only to the San Francisco district in the percentage by which it exceeded its allotted quota. He added that a gratifying feature of the month was that dealers' stocks of used cars showed practically no increase at the end of the campaign.

Mr. Koch said that the July total deliveries of 41,800 Dodge cars in New England broke all records of the organization here and placed the Boston district second only to the San Francisco district in the percentage by which it exceeded its allotted quota. He added that a gratifying feature of the month was that dealers' stocks of used cars showed practically no increase at the end of the campaign.

STATE PATROL BACK WITH DRILL TROPHY

Captain Beaupre and 14 Men of Squad Are Welcomed

Capt. Charles T. Beaupre, commanding the Massachusetts State patrol and 14 of the 20 picked men who successfully competed in the national drill of state constabulary units at the Sesqui-centennial exposition in Philadelphia last week returned to Boston today. They arrived at South Boston on board the S. S. Nantucket of the Merchants & Miners' Line where they were met by Col. Alfred P. Foote, commissioner of public safety for Massachusetts and Dr. Edward Ryan. The party was conveyed in a fleet of private motors from the dock to the State House.

Captain Beaupre was the proud bearer of the silver cup won by his unit in the dismounting and cavalry drill for skill in which event the men competing were awarded individual medals by the Sesqui-centennial officials. The cup, which is beautifully engraved, stands about a foot and a half high and is lined with gold.

The honors won by the Massachusetts unit are considered especially notable inasmuch as the period of training was comparatively brief and the men lack in Massachusetts conditions of service to give them the degree of experience with horses had by many of the constabulary units dependent entirely upon such means for their patrol.

SEIZED MOTOR BOAT TO BE AUCTIONED

Sale at public auction of motorboat C2931, known as the Katherine B. Dorris, and four automobiles, seized by the United States Government for alleged violation of the prohibition and revenue laws, will take place at the army base, South Boston, Tuesday, at 10 a. m., according to notice issued by William W. Larkin, collector of customs for the Massachusetts district.

In addition to the above, the custom motor speed boat King Bird II will be offered for sale. This vessel is 32 feet long and has a six-cylinder engine of 200 horsepower.

REVERE VETERANS BUY Revere Veterans of Foreign War have purchased the G. A. R. building in Beach Street to be used for patriotic meetings. The old place on Shirley Avenue will be used for social activities. The G. A. R. hall will retain its name and will serve as a memorial to that organization.

PLAYING FIELDS GROW IN FAVOR

Association Formed a Year Ago Reports Increase in British Grounds

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Much good spadework has been done since the inauguration of the National Playing Fields Association just a year ago. This association has been formed to arouse and educate public opinion to help schemes for acquiring public recreation grounds; to secure options on suitable sites; to secure special terms from contractors for laying out grounds; to secure the tenure of occupation of grounds already held; and to assist local authorities with advice and information. Seventeen county associations have already been formed and it is hoped that this number will have increased to 30 by the end of this year, and by April, 1927, will include every county in England. Work will then start on such Scottish and Welsh counties as have not already made a beginning.

Figures which have been collected by A. N. Hutt, the enthusiastic secretary of the association, disclose what a terrible state of apathy has reigned on this subject, though there are brilliant exceptions where foresight and progressive policy have made headway. The figures range from a medium-sized town on the coast which can only boast of one hard tennis court for public use, to Manchester with its 1615 acres of open space of which about half is devoted to recreation. There are 156 public football grounds, 83 cricket pitches, 23 hockey grounds, 115 grass tennis courts, 303 hard tennis courts, 71 bowling greens, nine golf putting greens, and 44 children's playgrounds.

Talking of these playgrounds, Mr. Hutt said local authorities did not realize how easily odd corners and small spaces, even if only as big as a fair-sized room, could be converted into a sand playground for children by railing it off and with a few cart-loads of sand. Manchester, in addition to its public grounds, has approximately 800 acres of private sports grounds. But even Manchester has leeway to make up if it wishes to attain to the standard set by the association, which considers five acres of open space per 1000 of the population a reasonable ideal, of which four acres should be for recreation.

Mr. Hutt is keen on the claims of net ball as a game for children which gives splendid exercise as well as cultivating that team feeling which is so valuable. A ground 100ft. by 50ft. with seven sides and playing minutes each way will provide a lot of recreation in the course of an afternoon. How the playing of this game has grown in popularity can be judged from the figures given by the Net Ball Association. In 1923 there were printed 200 copies of the rules of net ball, and all of these were not issued; in the first six months of this year 1100 have been printed. Mr. Hutt paid a tribute of admiration to the work done in America on this subject, and one of thanks for the assistance he had received from those in that country who have acquired knowledge in dealing with this difficult question.

WALTHAM SIGN FOR AVIATORS A guiding sign for aviators en route to Boston is being painted on the roof of the Waltham watch factory in Waltham by order of the Chamber of Commerce of that city. The name Waltham and an arrow pointing in a southeast direction toward Boston will be lettered 12 feet long. The sign will be placed so as to be read from the west side.

ASK MEXICAN OLD PERMITS MEXICO CITY, Aug. 12 (AP).—The Department of Commerce announces that it has pending about 300 applications to drill oil wells in Mexico. This fact, the department declares, constitutes a denial of reports that developments of Mexican oil fields was ceasing.

MISS BROWNE IN THE FINAL ROUND

Defeats Mrs. Lockhorn in
New York State Ten-
nis Singles

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 12 (Special)—Miss Mary K. Browne entered into the final round of the New York state tennis championship singles this morning when she defeated Mrs. A. S. Clifford, E. Lockhorn, 6-1, 6-1.

The Santa Monica player has been working out a new and stylish style this summer. She originated it while in Europe, where she acted as captain of the successful Wightman Cup team. She has been so successful in improving her game to a great extent. This made her battle with Mrs. Lockhorn, who is exclusively a back-court player, almost a foregone conclusion.

Miss Elizabeth M. Ryan definitely abandoned any play in the tournament and defaulted in the doubles as well as in the singles.

In the doubles, besides the default of Miss Ryan, Mrs. Edna H. Rosser and Miss Alice Francis defeated Mrs. W. H. F. Fulk, E. Lockhorn, 6-1, 6-0, in a short order, 6-1, 6-0. This placed them in the semifinals.

The afternoon play yesterday was held out for some time because of a rain that drenched the courts and prevented further play, forcing over the match between Miss H. N. Willis and Mrs. F. J. Perkins in the fourth round, short order, 6-1, 6-0.

The match between Mrs. F. J. Mallory and Mrs. A. H. Chapin Jr. as well. The balance of the second round matches were played in the morning, with the exception of one match in which Mrs. Pritchard and Mrs. Bailey just managed to defeat a younger team, Miss M. E. Brown and Miss Josina van der Ende, 7-5, 3-6, 3-4.

The rain forced a full schedule for today, with two matches in the fourth round in the morning and two in the semifinals in the afternoon. The balance of the doubles matches of the second round will be played, leaving the third round yet to be played.

Today's summary:

NEW YORK STATE WOMEN'S SINGLES—Final Round

Miss Mary K. Browne, Santa Monica, defeated Mrs. Clifford E. Lockhorn, Mamaroneck, 6-1, 6-1.

DOUBLES—Second Round

Mrs. W. H. F. Pritchard and Mrs. J. E. Bailey, New York, defeated Mrs. M. Marguerite Dwyer and Miss Josina van der Ende, Mamaroneck, 7-5, 3-6, 3-4.

Mrs. Theodore J. Johnson and Mrs.

both M. Kjaas and Partner by default.
 Third Round
 Mrs. Edna H. H. Rosser Miss Alice
 Francis defeated Mrs. W. H. Pritchard
 and Mrs. J. E. Bailey, 6-1, 6-0.

Ellen Leading for the Manhasset Cup

MANHASSET BOY CHALLENGE CUP

Yacht and owner	Points
Ellen, C. P. Curtis, Boston Y. C.	15
Ruvelada, V. S. & A. Boggs, Cth'n Y.C.	23
Gomson, C. F. Adams, Eastern Y. C.	23
Ardele, E. H. Cowie, Bayville Y. C.	23
Mary, C. H. Foster, Manchester Y. C.	18
Astrid, H. W. Hanson, Larchmont Y. C.	18

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 12. (Special).—Prospects of the Manhusett Bay Challenge Cup remaining in Massachusetts were bright today as three yachts representing the Bay State were leading the standing at the end of the first two races of the series and the leader had a nine-point margin over the nearest of the New

place today.

Two races were sailed yesterday after two days of postponements. The first took place in the morning and the Ellen, owned by Charles P. Curtis of the Boston Yacht Club, finished first, covering the five-mile beat to windward and return in an elapsed time of 2h. 30m. 2a. Ruwella, owned by S. A. Bagg of the Corinthian Yacht Club, was second in 2h. 31m. 43s., and Gossoon, owned by Charles F. Adams of the Eastern Yacht Club was third in 2h. 31m. 54s. Ardelia, owned by D. H. Cowl of the Bayside Yacht Club, was

The afternoon race was over a 10-mile triangular course with a beat, a reach and a run and the Ellen was again the winner in 2h. 22m. 20s. Ruwaida V was also second again in 2h. 32m. 37s., and Gosoon third in 2h. 32m. 31s. Ardele finished sixth in this race, Astride, owned by H. W. Hagan of the Larchmont Yacht Club, being the first New Yorker to finish, coming in fifth in 2h. 35m. 31s. Astride was ninth in the first race.

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OHIO GOVERNOR WILL BE A DRY

Candidates of Both Parties
for Prohibition—Woman
Judge's Record Praised

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 12 (Special)—Meyers Y. Cooper, Cincinnati business man and "preferred" candidate of the Anti-Saloon League, won the Republican nomination for Governor of Ohio over Thad H. Brown, Secretary of State and rated "unsatisfactory" to the dregs, his nearest opponent in a field of 12 contestants in this week's primary. Mr. Brown held the lead at first but conceded a Cooper victory when returns from Hamilton County (Cincinnati) began to pour in.

Both nominees for Governor, who will face each other at the November elections are dries. A. Vic Donahue, the Democratic incumbent, winning an easy primary victory. Late returns also indicate that dry candidates for Congressional seats generally triumphed over the state whether they were incumbents seeking re-election or new aspirants for the positions.

Mr. Pomerene's Nomination
In nominating Altee Pomerene, called "unsatisfactory" by the Anti-Saloon League, for the United States Senate to contest the seat now held by Frank B. Willis (R.), a dry, the Democratic Party by no means designated itself wet.

Not only did it give an overwhelming majority to Governor Donahue, a stalwart dry, for re-nomination, over two opponents both of whom were termed "unsatisfactory" by the Anti-Saloon League but also in the congressional districts no partiality was shown to the wets.

In the twelfth district, Columbus, for example, Hub Atkinson defeated his opponent, Ernest A. Young, on the Democratic ticket. Mr. Atkinson stood on a dry plank while his opponent ran on a modification platform. Mr. Atkinson polled nearly two to one over Mr. Young, but this was not due entirely to dry influence. Mr. Atkinson having achieved considerable popularity in the State Legislature, where he was minority floor leader for a term. John C. Speaks, incumbent, was unopposed on the Republican ticket, and is a dry.

Judge Allen Ran Well
In a resume of the primary, consensus among political observers was that no other Democrat in the State could have opposed so strongly Altee Pomerene as did Judge Florence E. Allen, who gave him a strenuous race for Democratic senatorial nomination. Mr. Pomerene's vote from available returns was approximately 80,000 as compared with 64,000 for Judge Allen.

The Democrats think as much of Judge Allen in defeat as they would have done in victory, said Thomas E. Dye, chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee. "No other Democrat could have made the race against Senator Pomerene that she made. Her campaign was dignified and that had a strong appeal. I believe she could have any office in the State the Democrats had in their honor to give."

The City Planning Amendment to the Constitution was rejected by a decisive majority. Most of the cities voted in favor of the proposal but several towns and rural counties returned heavy majorities against it. The amendment would have permitted cities to assess the entire cost of acquiring property for municipal improvements against the benefited property. Present provision in the Constitution limits the amount of such costs that can be assessed to 50 per cent.

Mr. Black Leads in Alabama
BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 12 (AP)—With two-thirds of the vote polled in the Democratic primary tabulated, Hugo L. Black of Birmingham continued to lead the field in the race for United States Senator. Oscar W. Underwood's seat. The vote in 1165 precincts gave him a 15,000 lead over John H. Bankhead. James J. Mayfield, Thomas E. Kilby and L. B. Mosgrove, trailed in the order named. Bibb Graves, on late returns was adding slightly to his lead for the nomination of governor. Mr. Graves' vote was 42,800; Charles S. McDowell Jr. 39,110; A. H. Carmichael 37,112 and A. G. Patterson 31,600.

Gov. McMullen Wins
OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 12 (AP)—Gov. Adam McMullen won the Republican renomination by an overwhelming majority in yesterday's primary. Charles W. Bryan, formerly Governor and Democratic vice-presidential candidate in 1924, was unopposed for the Democratic nomination.

Summer Time in Washington

ALTHOUGH their number is greatly reduced, there are still sightseers in Washington. The Capitol well repays a visit in its vacant days. There is an added dignity, an impression of its purpose in its lofty apartments and the long corridors void of persons. Two women who had been wandering about started toward the Senate office building from the Capitol. "I wish we could have seen a Senator," one of them remarked. "I believe there is one here, adding, catching her companion by the arm. A large figure was bending over putting a penny into a slot and taking out a tabloid newspaper. It was a Senator. As he straightened up, it proved to be none other than J. Thomas Heflin of Alabama in a palm beach suit, wide brimmed white hat and conspicuous black ribbon crossing his shirt front. "He must be a Senator," the ladies agreed, but it was their loss that they were unable to identify him. They will carry back home with them a

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picture of him as typically representing the Senate in summer time.

Beyond the Capitol there lies a large residential section of the city unknown to the thousands who journey daily toward the constantly extending northwest.

Yet this part of the city to the east of the Capitol, on a level plateau was expected by George Washington to become the main part of the capital and his heirs had large holdings here. What is now the fashionable and popular section was largely swampy ground.

It is much cheaper to live east of the Capitol. Lawrence Washington, last of the Washingtons to be born at Mount Vernon, and for many years connected with the Library of Congress, told the writer that he slept better for living on the off-side of Washington. Here in a quiet street he dwelt comfortably on his modest salary from the Government, reared a large family and sent his sons into the World War.

The streets are broad and the trees large on most of the streets in this part of Washington. Neat hedges in close yards in which roses bloom all summer. This part of the city is

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Judge Allen Ran Well
In a resume of the primary, consensus among political observers was that no other Democrat in the State could have opposed so strongly Altee Pomerene as did Judge Florence E. Allen, who gave him a strenuous race for Democratic senatorial nomination. Mr. Pomerene's vote from available returns was approximately 80,000 as compared with 64,000 for Judge Allen.

The Democrats think as much of Judge Allen in defeat as they would have done in victory, said Thomas E. Dye, chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee. "No other Democrat could have made the race against Senator Pomerene that she made. Her campaign was dignified and that had a strong appeal. I believe she could have any office in the State the Democrats had in their honor to give."

The City Planning Amendment to the Constitution was rejected by a decisive majority. Most of the cities voted in favor of the proposal but several towns and rural counties returned heavy majorities against it. The amendment would have permitted cities to assess the entire cost of acquiring property for municipal improvements against the benefited property. Present provision in the Constitution limits the amount of such costs that can be assessed to 50 per cent.

Mr. Black Leads in Alabama
BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 12 (AP)—With two-thirds of the vote polled in the Democratic primary tabulated, Hugo L. Black of Birmingham continued to lead the field in the race for United States Senator. Oscar W. Underwood's seat. The vote in 1165 precincts gave him a 15,000 lead over John H. Bankhead. James J. Mayfield, Thomas E. Kilby and L. B. Mosgrove, trailed in the order named. Bibb Graves, on late returns was adding slightly to his lead for the nomination of governor. Mr. Graves' vote was 42,800; Charles S. McDowell Jr. 39,110; A. H. Carmichael 37,112 and A. G. Patterson 31,600.

Gov. McMullen Wins
OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 12 (AP)—Gov. Adam McMullen won the Republican renomination by an overwhelming majority in yesterday's primary. Charles W. Bryan, formerly Governor and Democratic vice-presidential candidate in 1924, was unopposed for the Democratic nomination.

Summer Time in Washington

ALTHOUGH their number is greatly reduced, there are still sightseers in Washington. The Capitol well repays a visit in its vacant days. There is an added dignity, an impression of its purpose in its lofty apartments and the long corridors void of persons. Two women who had been wandering about started toward the Senate office building from the Capitol. "I wish we could have seen a Senator," one of them remarked. "I believe there is one here, adding, catching her companion by the arm. A large figure was bending over putting a penny into a slot and taking out a tabloid newspaper. It was a Senator. As he straightened up, it proved to be none other than J. Thomas Heflin of Alabama in a palm beach suit, wide brimmed white hat and conspicuous black ribbon crossing his shirt front. "He must be a Senator," the ladies agreed, but it was their loss that they were unable to identify him. They will carry back home with them a

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SUNSET STORIES

Tommy's Feathered Family

(A True Story)

TOMMY was born in a barn, and when he was old enough to lap milk Uncle Bob came and took him away from his mother.

Uncle Bob had a hen-run some distance from his house, on a plot of land that was always for sale and never bought, where he kept a dozen hens to provide his family with nice fresh eggs. Now in this hen-run there were a great many mice who came after the corn, and Uncle Bob thought

that a cat would keep them away. So Tommy was put to live in the run, with a nice warm bed of hay in the henhouse. He was a happy little chap and soon settled down, and the hens took him to their hearts and regarded him as one of the family.

When Uncle Bob went, twice a day, to feed his hens, he took milk and scraps for Tommy, and Tommy loved him dearly.

When Tommy grew older he began to take rambles by himself, but if anyone tried to stroke him he was off and away with a flash of gray fur and a fast beating heart, for he had never known a single person except Uncle Bob, and he had never been into a house, where there were houses quite close to the plot. When two of the hens brought out broods of little yellow chickens Tommy took them under his care, stepping carefully in and out among them, and letting them trip over him as he lay down. So Tommy lived happily with his feathered family for about two years.

Then something happened which made Uncle Bob obliged to give up his hens. He sold them and took Tommy home. But Tommy was frightened of everyone, of the unusual sounds, of the four close walls of the kitchen, and he found his way back to the hen-run and sat and miserably, his heart aching for his beloved family.

Uncle Bob took Tommy home and again, but he would not stay. So at last Uncle Bob asked the people at the nearest house to put out milk and scraps for him. This they did, but nothing would induce Tommy to go near anyone or to enter a door, and so he lived like a hermit. Then one day in his wanderings Tommy heard a sound he loved. It was the proud joyous cackling of a hen which had just laid an egg. Tommy wriggled under a garden fence and found a hen-run filled with strutting cackling hens. He did not hesitate, but went straight to it, examined the wire netting, and in a moment was over the top.

The hens scattered, screaming and clucking, though Tommy tried to tell them that he was their friend and wanted to love them. The master of the house came out and tried to drive the cat away, but Tommy refused to be driven. He was terrified of people, but his beloved hens were more to him than all the people in the world. So he stayed, and by the end of the day the hens and begun

**BORDER PATROL WORK
WILL BE SUPERVISED**
Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON—The exact position and duties of the new supervisors of the Immigration Board patrols along the Mexican and Canadian borders have been defined in a general order just issued by Harry E. Hull, Commissioner-General of Immigration. Supervisors of border patrol are the special representatives of the Secretary of Labor and the Commissioner-General of Immigration. Mr. Hull said.

Their duties will consist of "investigating from time to time, as directed, all matters affecting the border patrol and its administration, visiting the various districts; conferring with the officers in charge and other officers; and submitting such recommendations concerning organization, personnel, etc., as may be deemed by them best calculated to secure uniformity of procedure, co-ordination of effort, and generally to promote the efficiency of the border patrol." the commissioner's report stated.

INLAND STEEL ORDER
CHICAGO, Aug. 12—Inland Steel Company was awarded an order for 1000 tons of reinforcing steel bars for the Midland Apartment Building, Chicago.

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to feel the love in his heart and were contentedly scratching beside him or following him about.

When Uncle Bob heard of Tommy's new home he was very glad, and Tommy still lives with his feathered family and is contented and happy.

LONDONERS STUDY AMERICA'S STORES

Party From Selfridges See
New York Methods

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Fifty "merchant adventurers," employees of Selfridges in London, are in New York studying the American retail business, looking for new selling methods, exchanging opinions about store advertising and describing the whole experience as a vacation.

They are here, partly through the generosity of H. Gordon Selfridges, head of the store in which they are employed. Each one has had his vacation extended to one month this year and been given \$125 toward expenses by Mr. Selfridges, who was at one time manager of the Marshall Field store in Chicago, said H. Seal, chairman of the party and display manager of the Selfridges store, in an interview.

"Mr. Selfridges is a great admirer of the stores of this country and is cordially supporting the plan for his employees' visiting them," Mr. Seal declared. "His office is open to any one of the 5000 employees. When it was announced that we could book passage on one of the liners carrying the new tourist third-class, 50 of us, including department heads, buyers and salesgirls, took advantage of it. Mr. Selfridges, in some instances, loaned the entire amount necessary for the trip and offered extremely easy terms of payment to those who borrowed."

"One of our large department stores offered us the very hospitality of the sort that will help us the most. Each of our buyers, for instance, was met by a buyer from a corresponding department here and was shown and told the things in which he is most interested."

Mr. Seal said that since the strike in England, business in the Selfridges store had notably increased. He declared this was due, in great part, he believed, to the added stress on "long range advertising" methods which, he explained, were employed to introduce and popularize the store as a whole rather than specific goods. The Selfridges party will remain in New York a few days, and will go from here to Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, and a few to Toronto.

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Adjudya, India
Special Correspondence

THE bathing festival which takes place here on the River Ghogre in certain seasons of the year was in full swing, and the crowds of Indians passing through the narrow streets to reach the river were so dense that European government officials in charge of the proceedings had to go seated on elephants.

The opium officer and his wife, mounted on an elephant, were slowly making their way along through the seething mass of excited humanity, when the elephant stopped, refused to move forward, and seemed to be searching for something underneath him.

No one had noticed any obstruction, but presently the animal brought out on his trunk a tiny Indian babe, placed it in his mouth on one side, quite unhurt, and moved slowly on again.

Fresno, Calif.
Special Correspondence

STRIVING to earn enough money to send himself through college, a young man spent many hours under the hot sun running a tractor, pitching hay, digging ditches, and irrigating on the family ranch in the San Joaquin Valley. More than one workman was needed, but money was scarce, and the entire round of duties fell on the young man.

Finally one season the ranch paid, and he was able to enter Stanford University. The college year was a very successful one, but the ranch had not progressed far without the young man's careful attention, and when he returned in June he realized that there would be no money to send him back to Stanford. If the fields were not plowed in the usual happy, care-free manner.

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no one but his mother knew it. His whistle rang out just as cheerily, and the work was done just as thoroughly.

One day in midsummer as the young man was resting on his plow, thinking, he shrugged his shoulders with a determined air. He had seen that although there was now sufficient to hire someone to care for the ranch during the coming season, there was not enough to send him back to college.

As he commenced to plow, his little sister came running up to him with an official-looking envelope in her hand. He tore it open eagerly, bewildered, and read with eyes that were a bit misty a piece of information that he had hardly dared to hope would come true. He had won a scholarship for the coming year.

RESTORING SEVERAL PARTHENON COLUMNS

NEW YORK, Aug. 12 (AP)—Funds having been contributed by a group of prominent Americans, work will soon be resumed on reassembling several columns of the Parthenon at Athens. It is announced by Dr. Edward Capps, head of the Greek department of Princeton University. The work of replacing in their original position the fallen segments of the Parthenon columns was begun about a year ago. Dr. Capps said, and recently discontinued on account of lack of money.

Among the contributors to the fund for continuing the work were Elihu Root, George W. Wickersham, Paul Cravath, Harrison Williams, Cass Gilbert and Mrs. Gilbert, William J. Wilgus, Louis Tiffany, and Dr. and Mrs. John H. Finley.

AUSTRALIAN DEBATES COMING

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif. (Special Correspondence)—The University of Australia will be upon the debating schedule of Stanford University in the fall. The team from Sydney will make an extensive tour of the western states of the United States during October.

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Architecture—Art—Theaters—Musical Events

Vienna Baroque

Special Correspondence

OF LATE much interest has been shown in Vienna baroque, a style of architecture till now almost completely disregarded. And yet it should have its place in the history of architecture. Its neglect has been due to the fact that this style has been little understood because the history of the time which saw its rise has failed to arouse sufficient interest. Hence writers on this subject failed to comprehend that Vienna baroque was the expression of an ecstasy of gaiety consequent upon the delivery of the city from all fears of the Turks, who twice had encamped around her very walls.

Vienna baroque is pre-eminent in Vienna's churches and palaces. The names of three men are connected with its history: First, Johann Bernhard Fischer von Erlach, then Lukas von Hildebrandt, and in a lesser degree Domenico Martinelli, an Italian. A fourth name might be added, Josef Emanuel Fischer von Erlach, son of the first mentioned. His work, however, consisted chiefly in carrying out his illustrious father's projects after his passing.

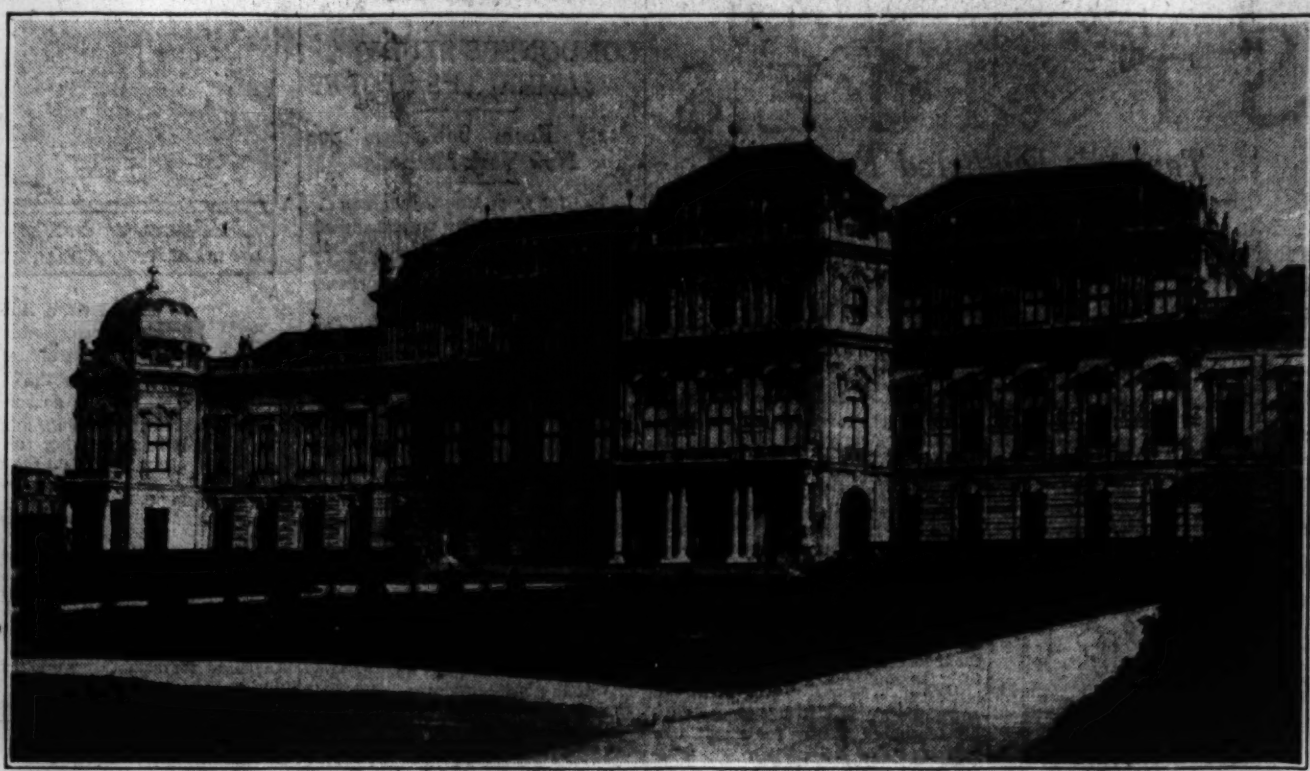
Johann Bernhard Fischer (von Erlach after he had been ennobled by Emperor Charles VI.) was born in 1656. It is not known where he was educated, but we find him at an early age in Rome and in Naples, where he is said to have studied under the Tyrolean architect, Philip Schor. About 1690 he removed to Vienna, where he thenceforth resided. In Vienna the edifices erected by this architect everywhere meet the eye. He built churches, palaces and mansions; the noble church St. Carlo Borromeo, the Imperial Library, the Schwarzenberg palace, the palace of Prince Eugene of Savoy (now the Ministry of Finance), and numerous others. Even to mention a few of his great works would take more space than can be allowed here. Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, who was in Vienna in 1716, bears testimony to their wonderful beauty in a letter to her sister, the Countess of Mar. "The streets are all of marble," she says, "and so narrow that one cannot observe the fine fronts to the palaces, though many of them well deserve observation, being magnificent. They are built of fine white stone and are excessive high. I never saw any so delightful as the faubourg of Vienna. It is very large and almost wholly composed of delicious palaces."

In observing the architecture of Fischer von Erlach one is struck by the richness of his fancy and the storehouse of his intellect. His artistic vision was vast. In his early period he was much influenced by the Italians Barrocco and Bernini. From Italy he brought the dome, which ever since has been conspicuous in Austrian architecture. Later he escaped from them entirely and designed with the great freedom of

Imagination and inspiration. How he arrived at his zenith is documented in his architecture, as well as in his engravings. These show how he finally lent baroque architecture that specific quality which distinguishes the Austrian baroque from that of other countries. It is difficult to see it in all its grandeur because the palaces in the inner part of the city are situated in close, narrow streets. Though luxurious in its beauty, it is dignified and imposing. To his help Fischer von Erlach called the best craftsmen, sculptors, painters, builders and masons. These were mostly men of Italian birth, who, seeking wider fields arrived in Vienna and other great cities of the Continent where they worked and left large families who followed in their footsteps.

von Hildebrandt, the son of German parents, settled in Genoa. He was born in 1668. Nothing much is known of his earlier years nor of where he was educated. Certain it is, however, that he began his career as a military engineer and served in two campaigns under Prince Eugene of Savoy, who cherished him as a friend. He had a predilection for the French style in architecture, that is, the French classical. His friendship with the Savoyan prince resulted in his building the Palace of Belvedere for him as a summer residence. In this he elsewhere in his architecture he shows the influence of impressions made upon him in his early youth at Genoa, so that he derives from both Italian and French styles. His work is more pompous than that of Fischer von Erlach; it is rich in sculptural ornamentation, and at times overladen. The Belvedere, however, is remarkable for its architectural proportions and the calm dignity of its design. In this palace we see the culmination of Hildebrandt's power. He built many other palaces in Vienna and other cities, the most beautiful being the Kinsky palace in Vienna, whose fine portal is a source of admiration to all lovers of architecture.

The third in this trio of architects, Domenico Martinelli, was born at Caserta in 1689. He is said to have retired from active life when he drew to his native city of Lucca. It is interesting to know that he built palaces for the great collectors of works of art, Count Harrach, Prince Liechtenstein and Baron Fied. The first two collections still exist in the palaces which they were destined to ornament; that of Baron Fied was scattered to the four winds at an early date. The palace is now known as the Palazzo Martinelli. His architecture is decidedly Italian in its aspect. It marks at once the decline of the Vienna baroque which now showed elements foreign both to the Vienna baroque of Fischer von Erlach and the more classical forms of that of Lukas von Hildebrandt. With Martinelli ends baroque architecture in Vienna.



Palace of Belvedere, Vienna, Designed by Johann Lukas von Hildebrandt for Prince Eugene of Savoy in 1714-1724.

"Falstaff" in English by Cincinnati Zoo Opera

CINCINNATI, Aug. 3 (Special Correspondence)—The seventh week of the Cincinnati Zoo opera season was marked by the production of two operas of Verdi, "Aida" and "Falstaff." Isaac Van Grove conducted, and particularly in the latter opera was the recipient of such plaudits as attested the appreciation of his auditors for his thorough musicianship. "Aida" drew larger audiences and more popular acclaim, but the more complex opera attracted the notice of musicians and critics on account of the unusual smoothness of production. It was said to be the first time "Falstaff" had been sung in English in the United States. Robert Ringling, who had the title role, was the only singer who had been routed in the opera, and few of the orchestra had previously played it.

In the light of those circumstances the fluent production was a technical as well as a musical triumph. There was not a prompt, throughout, and the exactitude with which cues were taken up, as well as the accuracy of the singing of the fugue in the final act, bore abundant witness to the thorough schooling of the cast.

Ringling's singing is extremely flexible, and his phrasing artistic. His acting of the part was anything but reserved to fulfill all the traditions of the character. In the supporting cast were quite a number of able vocalists, Mabel Sherwood, Joan Ruth, Kathryn Browne, Thelma Goertel, and Ernest Torri. The comedy aspects of the opera were lightened by the amusing antics of Leon Braude of the Chicago Opera Company.

In contrast to the unified excellence of "Falstaff," the presentation of "Aida" served rather as a vehicle for individual triumphs. The ensembles were quite good, and the staging of the second act ambitious, but the entire opera was dominated by Maria Witkowska, who had the role of Amonasro. Not only her highly emotional singing but her intensely dynamic interpretation of the character arrested attention and won approval. Vera Curtis sang Aida, and wisely laid emphasis on the vocal rather than the histrionic aspects of the role. She sings with sympathy and intelligence, and adds purity of tone to delicacy of phrase.

Fred Patton, popular in concert and oratorio, was the Amonasro, and was well received. The cast also included Italo Picchi, as Ramfis, Ernest Davis as Rhadames, and Herbert Gould as the King.

Mr. Rothwell Conducts Sesquicentennial Concerts
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 8 (Special Correspondence)—Walter Henry Rothwell, conductor of the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra, made his first official appearances in Philadelphia last week as guest conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra at concerts in the auditorium of the Sesquicentennial. He made an excellent impression.

In his first concert he gave excellent readings of the two orchestral numbers, besides providing an unusually well-balanced and tonally discreet accompaniment for Francis Macmillan in the Bruch G minor Concerto. The orchestral numbers were the Brahms G minor Symphony (the third time in eight weeks that it has been heard at the Sesquicentennial concerts) and Reinhold Gliere's symphonic poem, "The Sirens." In the two works for orchestra Mr. Rothwell showed that his outstanding characteristic as a conductor is his splendid musicianship. Mr. Rothwell's readings are musically sound rather than "inspirational."

Films in Berlin

BERLIN, July 22 (Special Correspondence)—"On the Trail in Abyssinia," a travel and nature film of unusual interest and with especially beautiful photography, is being shown at the Ufa. It is the outcome primarily of an expedition to Abyssinia on behalf of the Zoological Gardens. It is directed by Ernst Geden; the photographs are the work of Paul Lieberenz.

Another picture that has caught on greatly with the average audience is "Homesickness" ("Heimweh nach der Gasse"), a French Albatros film. A clever young actor, Jean Forest, gives the chief role in sympathetic manner. A wealthy woman loses her purse in a department store and it is found and returned to her by a gamine, who honestly so delights her that she decides to adopt him and bring him up as her own. This transformation, however, does not suit the boy; bored with the demands of culture and education, he longs for his former surroundings, and finally runs away to his old home, Jacques Feyder has directed the film with discernment.

An invitation was recently extended to the foreign press by the Ufa Company to visit their film city and studios at Neubabelsberg, near Potsdam. This is the largest studio of the kind in Germany, covering an area of several square miles, or equivalent to the dimensions of a township of some 5000 inhabitants. It is wooded in parts and well laid out. The already large number of studios will be augmented in autumn by a gigantic iron and concrete building which is rapidly approaching completion.

The visitors were shown on the screen portions of the film "Metropolis," which has taken a year and a half to make at a cost of 6,500,000 marks. It is stupendous in its technique and might have been drawn, as far as could be judged from disconnected scenes without captions, from H. G. Wells's most fantastic works. The cast includes Brigitte Helm, Alfred Abel, and Gustav Fröhlich. The music is by Gottfried Huppertz, the composer of the Nibelungen film music. It is hoped that "Metropolis" will be ready for production by October.

"Faust," the film that has taken so long to make, will appear in the autumn. It is directed by Hans Murnau. Hans Kyser has written the manuscript; he has not kept too closely to either Marlowe's or Goethe's "Faust" nor to the legend of the first new play just seen received from Dr. Villiger, the head of the Ufa Greenland expedition, on board the Vaaland. From Green Harbor Bay the expedition proceeded farther north, but as unfavorable ice conditions prevented the reaching of Advent Bay they directed their course

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Tom Mix in New Film

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Aug. 2 (Special Correspondence)—Pantages Theater, Los Angeles, "Hard Boiled," a motion picture written by Shannon Pfeiffer, adapted to the screen by Charles Darnott, and directed by John Hyston for Fox Pictures.

Tom Mix is getting screen-wise these days. Not only does he bring to his work a greater assurance and variety of shading, but he takes the trouble to make his scenarios a bit more coherent and his direction more searching. While there is nothing particularly outstanding about his latest screen vehicle—save that it gives good entertainment value—it appears to be a better all-round performance than many of Mr. Mix's pictures in the past. The comedy situations are well within the limits of the story, and the 100 or so titles from the "wise-cracking" pen of Ralph Spence add to the general savor of the picture.

Besides the ever-vigilant and vigorous Mr. Mix, there is Tony, whose sleek and subtle presence and sure-footed technique could hardly be improved upon.

He does some highly tricky business in "Hard Boiled," all the way from playing alarm clock to succeeding in beauty in distress. The story takes this famous pair of pals through any number of entertaining and heroic episodes, and they make their points each time with neatness and dispatch. There is a lot of fine action, and there is a lot of cross-country riding interspersed with a plentiful supply of handsome western scenery. Helene Chadwick is exceedingly sympathetic and effective as the leading woman of the tale, and Emily Fitzroy is cast along comedy lines for a change, and she proves very helpful in lightening the complexity of the picture. William Lawrence, Charles Conklin, Phyllis Haver, Ethel Gray Terry, Dan Mason, and "Spec" O'Donnell are also in the cast.

"The Squall," a play by Jean Bart, is being tried out by the Lakewood Stock Company in Skowhegan, Me., for A. L. Jones, Morris Green, Pedro Cordoba, Blanche Yurka, Hortense Alden and Arthur Byron will be in the company. "Tommy Helpe Himself," by Howard Lindsay and Bert Robinson, which the stock company has been playing, with Don Marquis in the cast, is announced for Broadway in the fall.

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East Gloucester Studio Shows

Gloucester, Mass., Aug. 7 (Special Correspondence)
STUDIO exhibitions have become quite an important feature of the art life of East Gloucester, and more and more of the painters are throwing open their studios to the public. It is always interesting to catch these glimpses of artist life and see the processes of picture making in preliminary sketches, pencil drawings of compositions and color combinations seldom seen in large exhibitions. One finds in them the whole works of an intimate character, the subjects of which are mostly suggested by the much-painted but quite inexhaustible charms of the New England coast.

Among those who are exhibiting at the East Gloucester Studio is Frederick J. Mulhaupt, whose shows are becoming annual events in the neighborhood. Mr. Mulhaupt's art appears to have grown during the last year, for his new canvases have a snap and so that one sometimes missed in his earlier work. The canvas, "The Promise of Tomorrow," is an ambitious composition with its lines of rolling surf and sunlit rocks tied together with the prismatic ribbon of a rainbow. There are some lovely snowy landscapes that are exhilarating in these August days. "Signs of Spring" with its opalescent pool, a woodland scene, "Flickering Lights and Shadows," and "Pool in Winter," with its snow-laden hemlocks. One lingers before a small canvas, "Drenched for the Winter," with its white snow, deep blue water and its gem-like spots of gay color in the distance.

A glance at Vera Owen's Studio shows her to be a promising pupil of Mr. Mulhaupt. Her subjects are much the same as his—mostly wharves in Gloucester, some of which are delightful in color. "December Day" is a good composition of boats and "Boats at Dock" is a fine arrangement in blue, green and black. Her studies of autumn woods are rich and warm in color. It is, however, in her pencil drawings of the docks that one finds the greatest pleasure.

Up short flights of winding stairs, one comes to the studio of A. Conway Peyton and Bertha Menzies Peyton, where are hung paintings by both artists. Mr. Peyton's etchings, this phase of Mr. Peyton's art, are of special and individual comment. There is so much suggested in these charming things and such delightful humor depicted that one stands long before them. The absurd dignity of the "Peppercorn" is a beautifully etched plate is irresistible, and in contrast there is the fantastic "A Jungle Sprite," with lovely lines and graceful composition. Careful study of animals is shown in "An Argument" between two lion and "Labrador" is a fine study of horses.

There are some local subjects, such as "Gloucester Boats" and fishermen unloading nets and a jolly old salt of a fisherman, all of which are powerfully drawn and printed in beautiful blacks and grays. Mr. Peyton shows also some atmospheric studies of the sea in which lines of foam playing over translucent water form great beauty. Most of these are charming small things with broad simple masses of color.

Mrs. Peyton works in gayer colors and in more broken masses. Her "Drying Sails," contrasting the white of the sails with deep shadows, is a good composition of a fishing boat drawn up near the shore, with dories in the foreground. "A Garden by the Sea" is gay with rose-covered arbors and masses of flowers. There is good quality of the freshness of spring in her "Hazy Day." The white of the houses and the blossoming trees form a lovely harmony of color. The large canvas, "The City Upon the Hill," is a view of Gloucester's clustered houses with boats in the foreground. Besides these, good still lifes appear in Mrs. Peyton's deftly painted and charming flower groups.

Sir Henry Wood Closes Hollywood Bowl Series
LOS ANGELES, Calif. (Special Correspondence)—Sir Henry Wood of London has concluded his second week of orchestral concerts at the Hollywood Bowl. His programs have been colorful and interestingly popular. The symphonies of the week were Elgar's First, the D minor of Cesar Franck and Beethoven's Fourth. Works new to the Bowl were Lalo's Norwegian Rhapsody, the Brandenburg Concerto No. 3 of Bach, an English Rhapsody by Butterworth, Ravel's Spanish Rhapsody, "Grey Galloway," by McEwen, Debussy's "Sunken Cathedral," arranged for orchestra by Sir Henry, the Bach Brandenburg concerto No. 2, Svendberg's "Carnival in Paris," Balfour Gardiner's "Shepherd Fennel's Dance," the "St. Paul" Suite by Holst, the Sea Suite by Frank Bridge and "En Saga" by Sibelius.

When Sir Henry was presented with a laurel wreath as a parting gift the audience called out its approval of him and he was forced to return to the stage many times to bow his thanks for the thunderous applause. He is very popular here both for his musicianship and his warm and friendly manner.

Lawrence Marston will direct "The Jeweled Tree."
Rollo Peters and Ruth Gordon will appear in Sidney Howard's adaptation of Lothar's comedy, "Collision."
Edward G. Robinson has been engaged for "Henry, Behave!"

Society of Mystic Artists in Second Summer Show

MYSTIC, Conn., Aug. 7 (Special Correspondence)—The Society of Mystic Artists, an offshoot from the Mystic Art Association, is holding its second summer exhibition at the Broadway School. The exhibition opened Aug. 6 and continues through Aug. 25.

In a room on the second floor are 84 attractive canvases—bits of nature portrayed in each artist's style—and in the upper gallery 51 paintings are installed. Both the sketch room and the gallery are well hung. The contributions of Charles H. Davis, N. A., are of somber tone. There is one of his masterly sky effects. The two moonlight canvases are poetic in feeling; the larger painting, entitled "The Interlude," is a well-composed and nicely made work of art. Mr. Davis always selects fine subjects to paint and interesting titles for his pictures.

G. Albert Thompson has gone to the docks for his subjects. Boats and the sea are appealing to us all, and the artist has rendered these scenes with certainty. Arthur Melzer's outstanding picture, "Late Afternoon, Winter," is a gem of the collection, and is hung in the place of honor. W. Sherman Potts' miniatures are refined—noted for their fine drawing and agreeable color. This year Carl Lawless has a group of sketches, "Stonington Lighthouse," is a smashing piece of painting. One gets the smell of salt air in this well-made sketch. The larger canvases are also good.

Ernest H. Barnes, who has summered in Mystic for some years, has painted the highest of the skyways with delicacy of touch. His houses are well constructed. Six small paintings in the sketch room are probably the best he has ever done. Julian Joseph's group of paintings are excellent in color. He gets the Connecticut atmosphere, which is delightful, in his canvases. Old houses by the water front are well rendered.

G. Victor Grinnell's four paintings are well hung in his fourth room. They are pleasant bits of nature in autumn colors. His large paintings are also attractive. Peter Marcus has painted stately sassafras trees under gray day skies. They are distinguished and distinctly original in composition. Kenneth Bates reflects individuality and ingenuity in his group of sketches and paintings. He has a convincing way of telling it in paint. Murray Bewley still paints children in his charming way. Delicate color and fine drawing are noticeable in his work.

Other good paintings are by Robert Brackman, Gladys Brannigan, Josephine G. Raul, Stephen Macomber, Paulette van Rockens, J. H. MacPherson, Frances D. Davis, Nat Little, Dr. Charles K. Stillman and J. Eliot Enneking.

"Young April" Screened

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Aug. 5 (Special Correspondence)—Writers' Club, preview of "Young April," a motion picture adapted by Jeanie Macpherson and Douglas Doty from the novel by Egerton Castle, directed by Donald Crisp for Producers Distributing Corporation.

Romance, tender and true, comes into sparkling being in the screen version of "Young April." This picture will take its place among the freshest, most captivating tales yet told by the camera. It traverses that well-worn path leading to the novelists' land of Romance, where hearts trump crowns and coronets and mists of glory and set aside by right.

Yet, on this particular occasion, the trumping and the setting aside is done—thanks to the astute and sympathetic direction of Donald Crisp—in a highly human manner, with all the little naturalness and normalities of everyday folk left in. Instead of mooning about in a sultry atmosphere of courtly etiquette and operatic bombast, the figures of this Castle romance move in unstudied ease, with due attention to the individual cross currents and conformations of real people. They have a lively and persuasive screen, being such as only the newer school of directors knows how to achieve. As the main elements of the story are of familiar pattern, it is by virtue of clear and careful treatment that "Young April" takes on its animation and appeal.

In only one short scene has Mr. Crisp let any note of exaggeration or theatricality enter in. Otherwise the film is a little masterpiece of delicate comedy and high romance.

Bessie Love plays the part of a young American miss caught in the machinery of a Balkan intrigue. From the first moments in schoolyard rompers to the final glimpses in regal wedding finery she radiates like some fair and fragrant garden bloom. It is a winning refreshing characterization that Miss Love achieves, different in every way from any of her previous work on the screen. The elder Mr. Schildkraut is, of course, the accomplished artist that he always is, and his picture of the capricious, cavalier king is a deliciously carried out. Mr. Schildkraut, the younger, may be said to have begun his real screen career with this picture, so far and away ahead of any former appearance is the gallant, glamorous picture he presents as the young prince who would sacrifice all for the woman of his choice. With these three accomplished players working at the top of their bent under the ardent direction of Mr. Crisp, the film was destined for success. Bryant Washburn, Clarence Geldart, Alan Brooks, Doty Farley, Carrie Duemery, and Baldy Belmont are the other members of the cast.

The production is tastefully carried out, and the photography by Arthur Miller is extremely good. With such pictures as "Gigolo," "Silence," and "Young April" issuing in swift succession from the Culver City studios of the P. D. C., this organization's future looks bright.

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In Behalf of Colloquial Speech

Chicago, Ill.
Special Correspondence
WHATEVER the literacy of a civilization, however many words are written and duly read within its boundaries, still a million words and more are spoken to one committed to paper and thus to the written language. An hour of easy dialogue readily runs to 12,000 words, the sixth part of a novel; an hour of classroom work to a few thousand less; an hour of lecturing to a few thousand more.

Turn now to any university catalogue or recall the studies in the grammar and high schools of, say, the United States, and note that in pedagogical realms these vast proportions of a million words spoken to one writer or reader are, so far as the student's time permits, fairly reversed.

Yet the sensible person is seeking, unquestionably, what Kittredge calls "The easy speech of cultivated men." Where oral English is found in the curricula of our schools of whatever grade, what is the form it takes? In the grammar and high schools the formal English of the school-teacher; in the colleges and universities the studious particularization of the phonetic, without academic wains, the metaculous of the "expression teacher," until lately an elocutionist. Furthermore, where the dictionary strays from the language of the school-teacher or the professor it is usually disregarded; where it is followed it tends again to formalize the language away from what is called "easy speech." No dictionary, so far as my knowledge goes, attempts to standardize colloquial English.

Colloquial Pronunciations
For instance, the word, "there," has three uses: one as an adverb of direction as in "over there"; one as an interjection as in "there, don't cry"; and one as a conjunction or pronoun as in "there was a man." This last except in the most formal discourse or reading is never pronounced with the vowel long before "r"; on the contrary the vowel in it is that of "er" in "there." But no American dictionary notes this practically invariable usage.

"And," most familiar of words, has no less than five pronunciations in easy speech, of which the one with a full short "a" and both the "n" and "d" sounded is the most frequent. Yet this is the only one given in some of the most authoritative dictionaries, and the rest note that with the

obscure vowel and the consonants fully pronounced and no others. Yet in good colloquial English a simple vowel "n" is usually heard, as in "n't" for "not," which by assimilation become an "m" as in "n'm," "n'm," or "n'm" as in "cap, n'm gown."

The entire process of assimilation of sounds appears to be as unrecognized by dictionaries as by teachers. A following "you" (which is rarely pronounced as given in dictionaries with the full sound of long "u," and far oftener with a shortened vowel) rightly modifies in good colloquial English an "s" or "t" preceding it. "I shall miss you" in its usual form of "I sh't missyou" is abhorred of certain people and there is a feeling that one should use a final "t"—that is, one without an explosive "h" after it—in all phrases beginning "don't you, won't you, shan't you," and the like. Yet it is evident from the abbreviation of verb and negative particle that such phrases are of necessity informal and should not be formalized by separation of the phrase into its constituent words.

And so of the combination "at all." Thousands of would-be speakers of good English say quite properly "at once" as (roughly) "utwens," "at last" as "atlast," "at any rate" as "atennirrate," and so for 20 other phrases beginning with "at"; yet split off the one first mentioned into "at" and "all," with a perceptible pause between the words.

This seems to the writer both formal and unnatural.

Cadence and Stress in Our Speech

For we do not speak in syllables. We do not speak in words, but like all other persons who have a European

language, we speak in breath pauses. Phrases like those given in the preceding paragraphs are what Jespersen notes as formulas, and invariably fall within a single breath pause, with the rare exception when a rhetorical pause is used for emphasis. More than this, like other speakers, we run our words together within these breath pauses, so that they have the general effect in cadence and stress of polysyllables. What'll he "do" in a series of exclamations like "idiosyncrasy," "come at once," and "contradict" sound the same within these limits.

Much of the misunderstanding comes from a complete misunderstanding of the words "colloquial" and "vulgar" as used in dictionaries and in ordinary speech. The word is in no sense condemnatory.

Athletes, Clowns and Puppets on City Playgrounds

Houston, Tex.
Special Correspondence
THE month of August offers a splendid opportunity of summarizing the activity of the City of Houston Recreation Department, for during this month the organization brings to a close in a series of eliminations and final affairs the work that has been carried on throughout the summer months.

The annual puppet shows, now under way, in which children of various Houston playgrounds compete for prizes, are designed to draw out the best in pantomime and mimicry that lies within the child of grade school age, and points are given with respect to the degree of perfection attained, these points counting toward city-wide puppet championship.

The following points are given: Expression and voice, 40 per cent; skill in manipulation, 15 per cent; puppets and appropriateness of costumes, proportion and stringing, 20 per cent; scenery and properties, 15 per cent; smoothness of performance, 10 per cent.

In recent preliminaries, "Bemondar," "Jack and the Beanstalk," "Karen and Her Little Red Shoe," "William Tell" and others had prominent places. The children are becoming expert in operation of their puppets, and considerable enthusiasm is attracted at the annual final performance.

The youthful mechanicians manipulate their puppets from behind properties and scenery of their own making, and furnish monologue and banter appropriate to the action of the manikins.

Closely-Knit Organization
The closely-knit organization of the Houston Recreation Department affords touch with each of the various playgrounds, and this very centralization has contributed largely to a better class of entertainment, under the department's jurisdiction, and in the hands of the organization's trained managers.

Puppet shows, interesting as they are, by no means terminate the activity of the department. Each week finds children prancing about in games, and taking part in programs supervised by the playground managers.

The department has procured and arranged for distribution miniature circus properties and other manner of entertainment which amuse and entertain the playground patrons. Hardy-gurdies have proved more than ordinarily popular with the children, and their dances and pranks provide perhaps as much amusement to their elders as to the tots themselves.

In addition to dispatching their hardy-gurdies and one-piece bands to departmental playgrounds, the recreation department is ever ready to provide them for private parties and entertainment. The department is adding continually to its equipment, and is constantly working out novel combinations of the varied factors at hand to provide versatile and simple amusement.

August is likewise the red letter month of the department's athletic

program, for it is during this season that the various competitive sports reach their highest point prior to being brought to a close in a set of final games.

All playgrounds now have their volleyball and playground baseball teams in a series of frequent games with the interleague playoffs scheduled for the end of the month. Tennis tournaments are also in progress, and those playgrounds that have tennis courts are scenes of hotly-contested play-off matches.

The athletic director of the recreation department is co-operating with other departmental managers in view of the organization's annual circus on the closing days of August. It is this time that the children have opportunity to realize something of their summer's effort, for not only do the embryonic tight-rope walkers, contortionists, bar-and-ring artists and clowns go through their pranks, but those youths more artistically inclined conceive all sorts of weird animal forms and heads, fashioned from cardboard. These are painted appropriately and fitted over the head to offer a zoo that makes up in well-directed imitation what it lacks in actuality.

City-Wide Swimming Meet
A city-wide swimming meet, matching the best of the city's swimmers, is also planned by the recreation department for this month. And by no means the least of the athletic program are the baseball finals, embracing 11 amateur baseball leagues, each consisting of or averaging eight teams, and bringing 1300 "simon-pures" into activity each week.

Houston is a member of the Texas Amateur Baseball Federation, and the city champion will meet champions in the eliminations of seven other Texas cities.

Negro children have been included in mapping out the city's recreation program. On one of the days they participate in the various playground activities, including volleyball, playground ball, races and horsehoe pitching.

Evenings for Adults
The department's activity is by no means limited to children's entertainment, however, for the playgrounds have been opened to those who must take their exercise in late evenings. Toward this end, the playgrounds have made room, in their schedule of work, for a series of setting-up exercises at given periods.

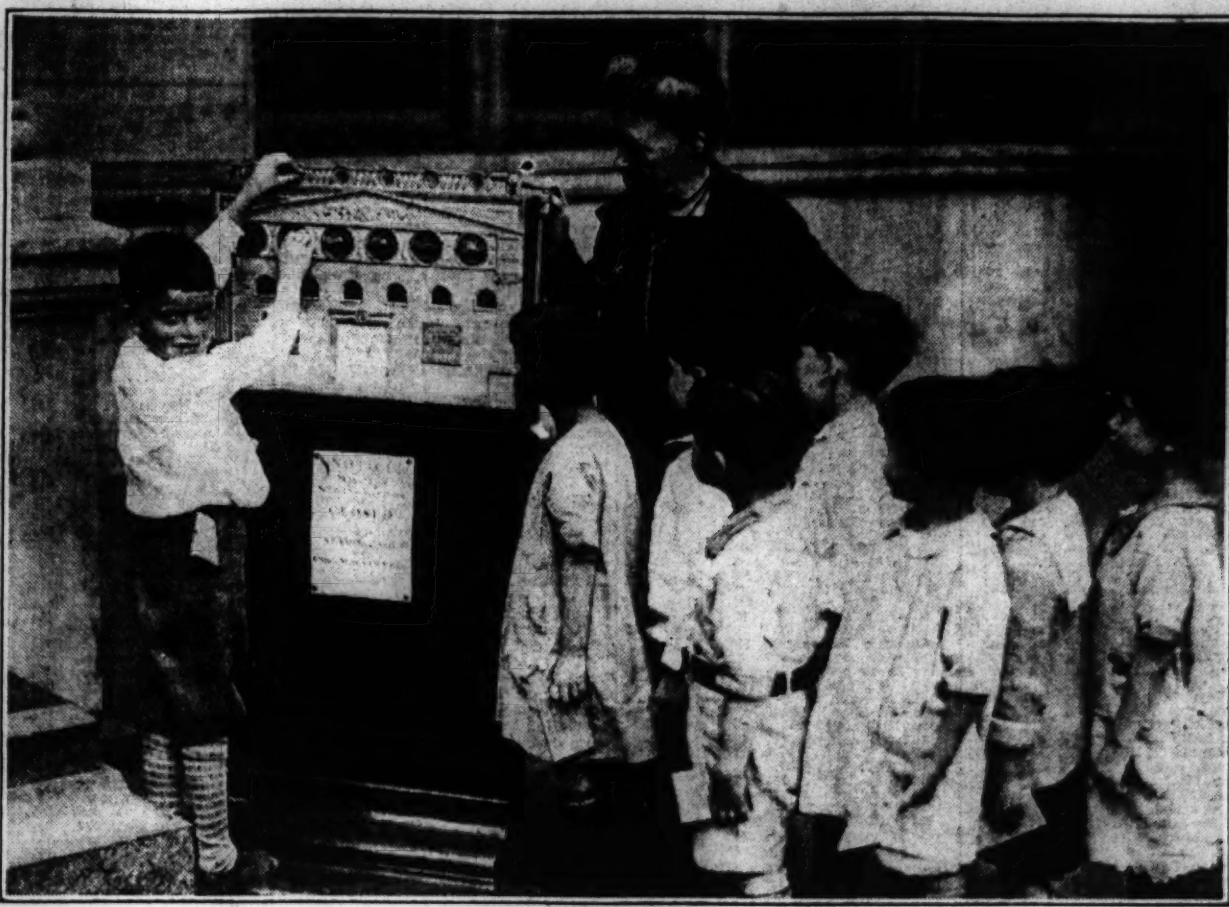
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A Pioneer Teacher of Art and Today's Trend

London, Eng.
Special Correspondence
SINCE the days of Michelangelo the chief steps in the progress of art seem to be manifested in the outstanding contributions of special individuals. This is, of course, true not alone of the creative forms of art, but also of the developments in the method of teaching art.

A brief survey of the work of a pioneer in this latter field will serve to bring out the general trend of a movement. W. Egerton Hine was one of those special individuals, and an exceptional teacher. Primarily he recognized the pitfall of trying to impose anything upon his pupils. His attitude toward teaching was notable for its extraordinary self-effacement.

He had studied in London, Nuremberg and Paris, and was appointed in 1892 the first art master to Harrow School, where he remained for 30 years. Here he made his significant contribution to the teaching of art.

Those familiar with British public schools can imagine how revolutionary was the mere existence of an art school in a public school in 1892. Mr. Hine had practically nothing to help him; there was no suitable room nor any necessary equipment. He appealed to the governors of the school, but in vain. By dint of his energy and his devotion to his work he interested a former head boy of Harrow, Yates Thompson, in this aspect of the school life, and thanks to the generosity of this Harrowian, a special building to house the art school was erected.

The essence of Mr. Hine's work was first of all to interest himself in the interests of his pupils. Mr. Hine did not follow a textbook, teaching his students how to draw a triangle, a cube, then a sphere. He learned to see with the eyes of his pupils, and step by step he helped the pupil to widen the horizon of his vision and his general power of observation.

The road he took with each pupil ran along the natural interest of the student, whose enthusiasm was assuaged, since by this method the pupil realized that he could draw in proportion to the improvement in his power of vision.

Every normal child not only has a leaning for artistic expression, but possesses a considerable fund of artistic invention. The imposition of learning to draw by rule of thumb represses in the pupil the exercise of his purely visual functions, substituting for them the vision of the intellect.

For instance, if you ask a young child to draw a front view picture of a human face, the child will inevitably adopt one of two methods. He may draw an oval outline, to denote the so-called outline of the face. The child which adopts this method has been either badly taught or has copied from other children who have been badly taught, because the face does not really possess an outline.

It will, therefore, be seen that the patient endeavor of 30 years has sown its seeds in England, not only in Harrow, but in the public schools up and down the country, and in a far wider sphere.

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Honor Arts and Letters of South

AN ORGANIZATION to be known as the Southern Institute of Art and Letters, designed to encourage progress in the fields of art, natural science, music and literature in the southern states is being projected under the leadership of Harry Stillwell Edwards, author, originator of the Stone Mountain Memorial Coin and member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. The new organization, it is hoped, will do for the South what the National Institute is doing for the United States as a whole, through electing and thereby placing before the public those persons who have achieved eminence in one or more of the chosen fields. The members of such a distinguished organization will on their part by their very embodiment into a unit become an inspiring force for leadership in the field of the arts in the South.

There are reasons for having a Southern Institute of Arts and Letters in spite of the existence of the national and along much the same lines," is Mr. Edwards' opinion. In an open letter to the southern people he said, "It has seemed to others as well as to myself that the South is entering upon an era of peculiar insecurity to those ideals and institutions we are wont to call southern, but which are, at last, the survival of the best of those on which the American home of fragrant memory was founded. This insecurity is primarily due to the great and sudden prosperity into which the section has plunged. The finer life may be hidden by the material."

Membership in the National Institute is based on notable achievement in the field of art, literature, or music, every member being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States he points out. The number of members is limited to 250. This limited membership, while entirely commendable, results in the South's having but few representatives compared to the North. Georgia, for instance, has but one, Mr. Edwards himself. The division is not intentional; it just happened that way," Mr. Edwards stated. He thinks that one reason for this situation may be that the South finds her way to the greater magazines difficult and often seemingly impossible.

"The heartiest indorsement of a Southern Institute of Arts and Letters, and within it a Southern Academy, comes from individual members of the National," explained Mr. Edwards. "We shall organize the Southern on the line of the National with such additions as may appear to be demanded by new conditions. For instance, women will be admitted on the same terms that apply to men. And if my vote may determine, we shall add sections for editors and presidents of colleges who have attained conspicuous eminence in their fields."

"A radical variation from the plans of the National Institute will be that each southern state is to be encouraged to form its own institute of art and letters from all the art and literary material within it, and that from these the parent body will renew its membership from time to time. But there will be no representation by states in this parent body. It must and will elect its own members on individual merit without restrictions as to source, except that only residents of the South or natives, absent therefrom, shall be eligible."

Lake Lure Village is the home Mr. Edwards recommends for the Southern Institute of Arts and Letters. A new city on a new lake with 40 miles of shore line in the famous Hickory Nut Gorge among the rugged and beautiful Blue Ridge Mountains of North Carolina. There, on a lofty eminence to be donated by the founders of the city, will arise a noble temple to art, literature, music, science and history; a museum to hold the treasures of the South and her records; a hall of fame for the statues and busts of her illustrious ones; a giant auditorium for great gatherings of people.

Each of a score of leading college presidents in the South has been asked to submit a list of the 10 persons most distinguished in arts, letters and music. The 10 whose names appear most frequently in the replies will constitute the board of organization.

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PEACEFUL USE FOR GUNS AND RADIO FOUND

War Twins Have Turned
Their Abilities Into
Useful Channels

GLASGOW (Special Correspondence)—A steady bombardment by guns is going on off the coast of Scotland continuously these days. Wireless signals control these guns. Certainly this sounds like grim reminders of 1914-1918, but actually the whole arrangement is a most ingenious affair for the protection of those who go down to the sea in ships. The noise-producing ability of these guns is their important function. They are part of a fog system which requires no human attention and have just been installed on the Clyde. Installations of this kind render possible the erection of unattended lighthouses and fog signals in many difficult situations or on dangerous rocks where it is at present too expensive to provide light keepers for a light or fog signal. Where it is impracticable or account of rocky bottom, strong tides, rough seas, or even ships' anchors, to maintain a submarine cable connection for an unattended light or fog signal, or otherwise impracticable to build a lighthouse. They will also be useful at many places in saving the cost of light keepers in attendance.

Rosneath Patch, where these wireless actuated signals have been installed, is a sand bank in mid-channel at the entrance of the River Clyde. A reinforced concrete lighted beacon marks the Patch, and now fog signals have been installed at three points. These signals are automatic in action and are explosive, the explosion being obtained from a mixture of air and acetylene gas. Once started, the guns continue giving an explosion until they are switched off or until the acetylene gas is exhausted. This type of signal can be repeated as frequently as every 10 seconds.

Method of Operation
The two guns on the Clyde have a system of wireless receiving apparatus fitted to them, and a transmitting set synchronizing with the receivers is installed at Gourock Pier 1 1/2 miles from Rosneath Beacon. When fog is observed the transmitting installation is put into operation and the impulses sent out are received on the apparatus attached to the fog signals which start them giving their signals. The synchronizing arrangement renders them immune from atmospheric and interference from other wireless waves. When the fog lifts and the guns have to be stopped, another set of impulses, with a different period, is sent out by the transmitting station. Sufficient energy is supplied by small storage batteries. Continuous operation of the signals is thus avoided and also the needless expense of gas.

The essential features of the transmitter are a pendulum and mercury break, a spark coil, and a quenched spark transmitter. In starting the gun the pendulum is allowed to swing freely, causing a small contact on its side to dip into a mercury cup and predetermine number of times per minute. The coil circuit is then closed and consequently trains of waves are radiated at the fixed rate per minute. After a specific number of these trains have been transmitted, the gas valve of the gun is opened and the gun will fire. For the purpose of stopping the gun the transmitter has been arranged to send out trains of waves at a different frequency. These are sent in exactly the same way as the starting signal, and after the pendulum has made the necessary swings the gas valve of the gun is closed.

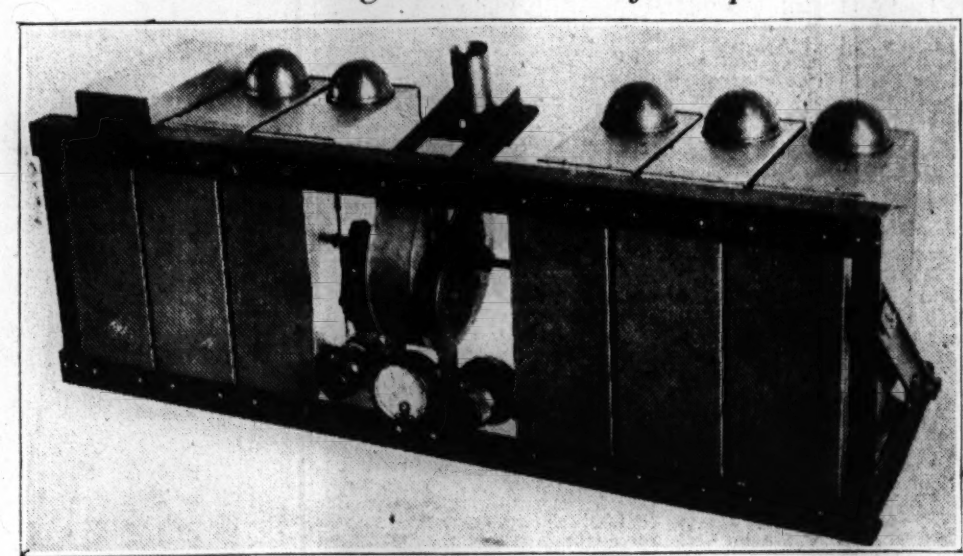
Continuous Operation

The receiver comprises a two-valve unit for detecting and amplifying the incoming signals and a two-valve unit for operating a moving coil relay. The valves used are special Macconi dull emitters of constant emission with a consumption of .06 amperes per filament. They are kept permanently lit and renewed every three months. The first is a detector, the second a low frequency amplifier, and the third a detector. The valves perform a special duty in connection with the moving coil relay which controls a local battery circuit through two balance wheels. The signals from the transmitter cause the relay contacts to open and close once each and a pendulum, and the amplitude of the swing of the start balance wheel increases continuously while the start pendulum is in operation until contact is made. The battery then sends a current through another relay which opens the gas valve. Similarly, to close the gas valve the closing balance wheel is energized at the appropriate number of impulses per minute.

WOMAN M. P. SEEKS AID FOR STRIKING MINERS

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK—Ellen Wilkinson, M. P., visiting the United States in the interest of the families of British coal miners, was guest at a luncheon in her honor arranged by the operation committee of the National League of Women Voters. In describing conditions and the need of funds, she said:

Shielding Permits Use of Loop



SHIELDING of receivers is a prime topic of discussion these days, and there has been a regular wave of popularity for this practice sweeping over the radio industry. As with any new idea, there is a great tendency to oversell it, with the result that the public expects each new arrival to be the "be all and end all" of radio.

Shielding has certain advantages and some disadvantages, and, as with every engineering product, the total result must be a compromise. This is not the time nor place to discuss the qualities of shielding except one, and that is that the complete screening of R. F. coils permits the use of a loop antenna with a tuned radio-frequency receiver.

One of the earliest concerns in the neutrodyne field was the Freed-Eisemann Company, and they are announcing a loop-operated tuned R. F. neutrodyne set which incorporates all the latest developments in the shielding art. Eight tubes are used, while only one tuning control is necessary, which operates through a vernier gear arrangement to a reading drum bearing a pre-calibrated wavelength scale. The drum is clearly visible in the open center compartment of the set. With developments of this type the independent manufacturers have met, point for point, practically all the claims made by the manufacturer of the restricted superheterodyne.

Announcing Is Odd Profession

Brickbats and Bouquets Are
the Lot of Those Engaged
in New Occupation

In a title in a current motion picture one of the characters denounces another with the wish that all his children shall be radio announcers. Already the members of the youngest profession are being classified occasionally with baseball umpires, city administrators and others on whom opprobrium is heaped, justly or unjustly.

If your set, "Old Faithful," isn't pulling stations in from the four corners of the earth in response to a safe-breaking manipulation of the dials, don't blame the announcer. If the soprano gets off to a flat start and pierces the welkin full of holes, don't score another against the announcer. If the wire hum is so loud that your favorite violinist sounds like the night shift at the old sawmill working on knotty pine, don't write a letter to the radio editor and suggest a round-robin denunciation of the announcer.

The successful announcer must be proof against censure and praise, for by word the quality of their programs and the sound-individuality of their announcers. A good program may be marred by poor announcing and in poor announcing may be included not only ungrammatical phrasing and mispronunciation, but also the quality of their programs and the sound-individuality of their announcers. A good program may be marred by poor announcing and in poor announcing may be included not only ungrammatical phrasing and mispronunciation, but also the quality of their programs and the sound-individuality of their announcers.

The average listener holds that it is the duty of the announcer to convey by word the quality of their programs and the sound-individuality of their announcers. A good program may be marred by poor announcing and in poor announcing may be included not only ungrammatical phrasing and mispronunciation, but also the quality of their programs and the sound-individuality of their announcers.

HEADS UNITED ARTISANS

PORTLAND, Ore. (Special Correspondence)—H. S. Hudson of Portland, was chosen supreme master artisan of the United Artisans at their supreme national convention here. This is the sixth time Mr. Hudson has received the highest honor that can be given by the preme assembly, highest governing body of the order. He has served in this office continuously for the last 22 years.

WAGE MEDIATION DELAYED

NEW YORK, Aug. 12 (AP)—The federal Railroad Board of Mediation in session here has temporarily suspended its inquiry into the eastern railroads wage dispute to consider requests for mediation in other parts of the country. The board's deliberations were carried on in secrecy and the source of the request was not made public.

Local Classified Advertisements

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Village of Homes

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A home means a lot"

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Realtors
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WHY GO TO A HOTEL?

When you can have furnished apartment, bath, kitchenette? 20 Hemenway St., Boston.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED: In Dorchester, about 10 or 12, pleasant 6-room apartment for three adults in quiet suburban American neighborhood. Describe apartment, state location and rent. Box R-200, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

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NEW YORK CITY, 200 West 80th Street—Attractive, cool, light rooms, containing water, gas, electric, and other modern conveniences. In quiet apartment. Tel. Edgemoor 9441.

NEW YORK CITY, 102 West 75th St.—Attractive single, double room, reduced rent at moment; modern elevator, bath, etc.

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AN INTERNATIONAL daily newspaper desires the services of an energetic, courageous and loving worker as local circulation manager in Greater New York and vicinity. Replies will be kept entirely confidential. Box C-20, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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WANTED—Housekeeper, helpful in delightful home, with references. Mrs. J. HALEY, 8 REID, "Haltford," Cranbury, N. J.

YOUNG WOMEN, Christian Scientists preferred, willing to act as stenographers also women for sending, care of linen, etc. in home for rent and use. Box B-20, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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DESIRE to change position; have been credit manager, office manager, assistant sales manager, and assistant general manager in large corporation before taking present position over 15 years' business experience. Box M-20, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

STUDENT will drive party to Pacific coast between August 12 and September 1, in exchange for maintenance and most meals. WILLIAM FROMHAGEN, Edgewater Park, New Jersey.

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LOUISE C. BAIN—Opportunities for new women seeking office positions. 100 W. 4th St., New York City. Telephone 3418.

MISS ARNOLD AGENCY—Governance, instruction, and all other services. Phone Academy 0535, 225 W. 106th St., N. Y. C.

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Wanted at once. Wire or telephone NOLAN H. STEVENS, 144 Harvard Street, Dorchester, Mass. Tel. 2400.

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14 Cambridge Street, Boston
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WANTED—Furnished room or unfurnished apartment one Columbia St. New York City. Write to: MISS MARGARET LLOYD, 502 N. Matlock St., West Chester, Pa.

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Daily Profits
SPARE or full time; no canvassing; world-known popular product; merchandise and complete equipment for your own permanent business. Write for details to: J. H. B. Seeley, 100 West 42nd St., New York City.

MINING SHOWS INCREASE

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Aug. 12—Illinois has the best outlook for lead in several years, according to a report from Reuben D. Cahn, a bureau chief of the Illinois Department of Labor. Employment is 4 per cent above the situation a year ago, and 5 per cent above this period two years ago, he stated. The mining situation is vastly improved, too, he declared, reports having come during the month of reporting of 11 mines whose pay roll exceeded 5000 persons.

City Headings

NEW YORK

Albany
(Continued)

August at Whitney's

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FURNITURE
FURS

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Men's Two-Piece Suits
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All Straw Hats
1/2 Price

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Flowers telegraphed to all parts
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The New Home of
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Where an Exclusive Line of
MODESSA Shoes Are
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Frocks and Coats

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Oil Shampooes a Specialty
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Chapel St., Next to Capitol Theater
Open 11:30 to 9 o'clock

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Rubber Pooler for the entire family

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Silks, Wash Goods, Linens and Accessories
THE M. R. NELSON
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The Store That Gives Most of the Best for the Least

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Finest of Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
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NEW YORK

Jamestown
(Continued)
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STANLEY M. PARKHURST, Prop.
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Get our suggestions for picnic lunches and remember
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EMPI

EDITORIALS

The series of articles upon the migrations of labor in Europe begun in yesterday's Christian Science Monitor are full of suggestiveness to those who are interested in social movements and the fusion of peoples. Today the great bane of continental Europe is the exaggerated nationalism

which has divided it into nearly a score of distinct nations, each tight within customs barriers, striving to be self-contained and peering out at its neighbors with ill-concealed suspicion, dread and enmity. Freedom of trade has no existence; and social intercourse, the surest aid to international harmony, is restricted at every point and in the most irritating ways.

Perhaps in the mobility of labor may be found the force that shall ultimately penetrate these barriers and throw them down. For the man in search of a job travels far and wide to find it. The United States, after opening wide and freely its gates to such seekers, was finally forced to close them. Even yet the pressure is so great that unnumbered thousands slip through illegally. But much of the current has been diverted to other lands, to North Africa, South America and those few countries of Europe which still remain underpopulated and in which the job still seeks the man.

Of these, France today stands first. Her restricted birth rate makes little progress in restoring the population sacrificed during the World War. The rebuilding of the devastated regions and the great expansion of industry have caused so steady a demand for labor as to draw across the frontier immigrants numbering already more than 3,000,000. Russian refugees rank first in numbers, then Greeks, and then Italians. It is interesting to note that the Monitor's investigator finds that the flood of Africans from the French colonies has been checked, and that those already in France are drifting back, displaced by the superior economic capacity of white labor.

Already France, in sections, presents some of the problems familiar to observers of the foreign invasion of the United States. There are villages, and sections, in which Italian has become the dominant language, and the local customs and thought have ceased to be French. The Italian Government is making strenuous efforts to hold the loyalty of these expatriates, while the French are no less determined to absorb them gradually into French nationality. Our observer reports that the French effort seems to promise success. Indeed, it would appear that the melting pot would prove more generally effective there than it has in the United States.

A population in the United States which was originally essentially Anglo-Saxon, has been slow to fuse in any sense with the Latin or Slavic invaders. It has at points been submerged, at others it has retreated before the flood, but there has been little of absorption. In France the Latin meets other Latins on terms of racial equality, while long propinquity has bred a sort of familiarity with Teuton and with Slav. There has been no such sense of shock as comes over the man of American lineage suddenly confronted with the fact that men of alien thought and habit have descended upon his home in overwhelming numbers. For this reason France may succeed in assimilation where the United States has progressed but slowly, if at all.

Perhaps the tides of labor, flowing back and forth, may yet do more to establish the United States of Europe than all the endeavors of the political theorists who just now are preaching it so widely.

That four years of experimentation by its division of student loans should have led the Harmon Foundation of New York to reach the conclusion that a system of student loans administered in accordance with strict business practice and ethics should in most instances take the place of scholarships in American universities and colleges may come as a considerable surprise to some. For it seems to strike at the very heart of a system that has become endeared to many people as representing the natural way to reward the exceptional student and the normal method whereby those in need of help in their educational careers can most readily receive that aid.

Primarily the foundation claims, in its public statement just put out, that the most important result to be obtained from such a change would be that students would be self-supporting instead of being dependent upon outside help. And secondly the advantage is claimed that institutions now running at a deficit would be enabled to balance their budgets by charging the cost of training to the student through the medium of a deferred obligation for tuition. It is particularly interesting that the report indicates that practically all of those to whom loans have been made since the practice was started in 1922 by the organization have managed to meet their obligations, but frequently at a date some time after due. The conclusion that has been reached, therefore, is that students as a class appear to be equipped with a keen sense of honesty but with only a scanty appreciation of the importance of a financial obligation.

In all of this, therefore, there is the larger issue involved of the best interests of the students themselves. It has long been a truism that the most satisfactory way to help another is to put him in the way of helping himself. Yet it has also been the case that to start a youth out in the world under a heavy burden of debt is to handicap him. That the debt was incurred for a worthy purpose does not make it less burdensome. Despite the authority of the Harmon Foundation, this side of the question merits attention.

That the system of scholarships has frequently tended to inculcate a sense of lack of responsibility appears to be true, and hence that it needs to be replaced by something avoiding this

erroneous state of affairs can hardly be questioned. That the new method of student loans would obviate this false outlook has great weight of authority behind it, and that it should be encouraged would therefore seem obvious. There may yet be instances in which the former system would still represent the most satisfactory method of taking care of the situation, but that this system has been in the past greatly overplayed is without question quite provable. Any procedure that is put forward as likely to help both student and college is certainly worthy of more than merely slight attention.

From his summer camp, word was flashed to all the American newspapers stating that President Coolidge was happy over the thought that the United States has had three years of unusual prosperity. While the reports did not quote the President directly, the indications were clear that he intended to have this fact called forcibly to the attention of the public and in that way put to rest all those pessimistic conjectures which have been in circulation. There has been so much sentiment expressed within the past few months on this subject that the actual facts are frequently lost sight of. There have undoubtedly been a number of business men and financiers who were willing to voice caution and to make forecasts which were more or less dire. That these forecasts have failed to materialize has been only too obvious, but it still remains to quiet, in certain quarters, the constant pessimistic analyses of business.

Another and probably a more accurate way of measuring business prosperity is by the labor disturbances. According to the tabulations of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, there was a slight increase in the number of strikes in manufacturing establishments during 1925 but not sufficient to change the general trend downward. Now strikes indicate discontent on the part of the workmen, which may be inspired either by a downward movement in wages or by abnormal increases in profits to employers. That the past three years have been comparatively quiet would seem to indicate a greater measure of industrial contentment, and in that respect President Coolidge was perfectly correct in concluding that the country has been prosperous.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reports:

Year	Number Disputes	Number Employees
1921	1,785	1,099,247
1922	889	1,612,562
1923	1,199	756,084
1924	898	654,641
1925	1,012	428,218

This record was in striking contrast to what happened between 1916 and 1920, during all of which period the number of disputes exceeded 2000 per annum, and the number of employees involved over 1,250,000 each year. In 1921 and 1922 most of the strikes were defensive, to prevent loss of something already achieved, rather than to gain some desired goal. This was followed by an aggressive period, when an effort was made to regain losses. During 1924 and 1925 the number of defensive strikes again increased. This record is made clearer by the following tabulation of the number of strikes caused by wage controversies:

Year	Wage Increase	Wage Decrease
1921	126	836
1922	156	261
1923	445	49
1924	255	125
1925	277	116

It is shown here that the tendency to decrease wages took a turn with the closing of 1922. Since 1923 there have evidently been more wage increases than decreases. That would afford a positive proof that the period since 1922 has been uniformly prosperous, and that the industrial conditions were such as to afford a period of greater contentment than any like period since the World War. That is a condition of greater importance than the dollar value of goods produced and consumed. It is of greater importance than the chart of stock market prices or relative profits. It means a broader distribution of wealth and a larger prosperity to the greater number.

The structure which has been reared by the advocates of American isolation and labeled by them "the United States" is built upon the declaration that the resources of the country are so vast and varied that it can get along prosperously entirely without the rest of the world. On this one point stand all the supplementary assertions and policies of the exponents of American self-sufficiency in the material, political and moral realms.

That prop, so necessary to the isolationist structure, has recently been knocked from under it, however—not by dreamers, or idealists, or pacifists, or internationalists, but by that practical body of men who deal only in solid facts, the Shipping Board of the United States. The board has just made a report on the results of a survey of its records, and its conclusions form most valuable reading for the American public, in order that it may see clearly how vain and without substance is the notion that the United States can exist in any condition of present-day civilization, comfort or prosperity without tremendous reliance on the resources and the good will of the other nations of the earth.

The Shipping Board says that the domestic resources of the United States can and do supply enough grain, petroleum, cotton, coal, iron and copper for the country's needs, but that foreign countries must be called on to furnish either all or a large part of a number of other major commodities, including rubber, silk, potash, manganese, vegetables, sugar, fruits and nuts. Indeed, the list of absolute necessities which the United States must import, if given in full, would contain thousands of items.

It is thus perfectly true that the country can produce vast heaps of crude products like cotton, coal, iron and grain, but no modern nation

can live in comfort on those raw materials without their being worked up and treated with elaborate, multifarious processes that depend absolutely on importation of huge quantities of materials that the United States does not furnish from its own soil, mines and forests.

There is one way only in which the United States can obtain the supplies it must have, and that is by trade, by the exchange of what it does produce for the necessary things it cannot get within its own borders. The sensible thing for the American people to do, in the light of their Shipping Board's report, is to decide how the intercourse of civilized commerce is to be carried on with other nations, whether with the honesty and fair dealing and as much freedom from artificial barriers as possible, as they insist shall be the case in their internal business, or by the use of unfair methods, and the employment of either economic or military brute force.

The choice of methods on which the people of the United States will ultimately insist is scarcely open to question.

A recent questionnaire sent out by a radio-casting station interrogated more than 5000

radio listeners and discovered that a proportion of about 100 to 1 preferred men to women as announcers, thus providing a vastly larger radio public with something to talk about, and causing surprise that the votes were not more evenly divided. It would seem, however, that the 5000 men and women together, constituted a reasonably good sample of the larger public, and that man is thus unexpectedly voted into an unshared prominence. The lady of whom the poet Rogers wrote,

Her voice, whate'er she said, enchanted,
might, if still available, challenge this supremacy; but the poet had never heard the lady by radio, and it would appear possible that that channel of expression would have served to modify her voice. Such, at least, is one suggested explanation of the vote—that a man's voice "takes" better because it has more volume. The lines of another poet should, therefore, be truer—but are not in present radio experience—of the average masculine announcer:

He ceased; but left so charming on the ear
His voice, that 'listening still they seemed to hear.

In all seriousness, however, the qualification of announcers is an important matter. The voices of the announcers are heard pretty nearly everywhere in the land; their manner of speech sets examples that are at present observably good, bad, and indifferent. Much has been said, both in England and in America, about the influence of the speaking stage upon speech in general, and the desirability of a speaking stage that should produce a uniform influence. The opportunity of the announcer to expand such an influence is greater than that of the actor in proportion as his audience is greater; and the influence itself may conceivably be more potent and persuasive because the announcer is, so to speak, almost like one of the family, unseen, but nevertheless coming and going in a casual and familiar manner. The dictation of announcers would, if they all used a similar diction, set a standard likely to be widely followed by normal habit of imitation. But they do not all use the same diction. Perhaps some day they will all be fellows of an Anglo-American academy of radio announcers, each an F. A. A. R. A., but that seems unlikely.

Meantime, efforts to explain the questionaire bring out, incidentally, some of the things that an F. A. A. R. A. would not do. It appears that the position tends to affect the announcer toward a patronizing tone of voice, which is not always liked by listeners, or to a half-fellow-and-a-pat-on-your-back manner of speech that equally fails to please all. Or again, wishing to avoid such extremes, the announcer assumes a colorless monotony—one is again reminded of the poet's:

His voice in one dull, deep, unvaried sound—
that certainly nobody would wish to imitate for everyday use. Here, in short, is an art whose technique has been appreciated and approximately mastered by few men, and, so far, it would appear, by no woman.

Editorial Notes

Despite the fact that there are unquestionably hundreds of hotels in the United States, the proprietors of which are loyal in their observance of the prohibition regulations of the country, a specific statement to that effect, involving a definite stand for law and order, is not so common as to make it unworthy of special attention. Particularly is this the case when the hotel is situated in a locality that is attracting large numbers of tourists from almost every section of the Union. Hence, the statement placed on every table in the dining room of the Hotel Ferguson, Hyannis, Mass., that positively no liquors are allowed in it, with the comment that "failure to comply with this request will make it impossible for us to serve you," merits a word of approbation. It takes courage to decide on such a stand as is represented in the action taken by this hotel, but it is just that type of courage which was responsible for the great prohibition reform itself and which can be trusted to carry that reform through to its logical conclusion.

Though it will be twenty years yet before the Brisbane (Australia) Courier can boast a centennial number, yet its eightieth birthday issue, recently published, gives abundant promise of what that hundredth year number will be like. And the relative aspects of the situation must be considered, for, as the paper says in an editorial notice, while eighty years is not a great span in the life of the nations, or the laying of the strata of languages, or the great building up of civilizations, "to us British people, to us Queenslanders, it is an epoch." One point of particular interest may be noted. It is put in these words in the edition in question:

The Courier . . . was a clean family paper, and it was the irrefragable law of successive proprietors and editors to maintain that reputation. Editor has followed editor, but the change of man has not meant a change in policy or of tone.

The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT

It has recently been seen a violent recrudescence of the controversy between the United States and Europe about interrelated debts. The financial crisis has produced outbursts against American financial harshness in France. The ratification of the Anglo-French debt settlement has produced another parliamentary debate about the whole problem. An utterance by Mr. Mellon has produced an elaborate rejoinder from Mr. Churchill.

These ebullitions, with their effect in newspaper recriminations across the Atlantic, are very unfortunate. Under present-day conditions, however, they appear inevitable, because there is a profound and genuine difference of view about the whole debt problem, and because as long as the payment of reparations to the Allies by Germany and of their debts to the United States by the Allies is continued, events will bring that difference flaring to the surface from time to time.

History will probably record that the financial and economic muddle made by all the Allies, including the United States, after the war, was quite as bad and as shortsighted as the political and racial muddle of Europe made by the Allies. The financial policy adopted about reparations and debts has certainly been largely responsible for bad times and the persistence of armaments and political recriminations in Europe in the last few years.

In the interest of a future straightening out of these still unsettled problems it may be well once more to try to state as fairly as possible what the fundamental difference of view between Europe and America really is.

The European view is that after the entry into the war of the United States in April, 1917, the conflagration became a common war, and that at the end of it some sort of balance should have been struck between the contributions made to its successful ending by the various partners. The European points out that before the United States entered the war her manufacturers and people had made immense profits from the supply of munitions to the Allies, charged for at a very high price.

The European also points out that after the entry of the United States the Allies went on losing immense numbers of lives in what had become an American war while the United States was getting ready to play her part. He claims, therefore, that the debt cannot properly be treated as a commercial debt at all, and that common equity requires that the sacrifices which he made should be set off against the debt which he incurred for foodstuffs and supplies to enable him to go on fighting.

The European further says that much of his post-war troubles are directly attributable to American insistence that the European nations should pay their war debts to the maximum of their capacity to pay. In the case of countries like Great Britain, which have paid, the debt settlement has aggravated unemployment and industrial troubles. In the case of countries like France, which have not made a settlement, the debt liability has been one of the principal factors in preventing them from straightening out their finances, especially as they have had to find immense sums for the reconstruction of the devastated regions.

This is not at all how the American citizen views the case. He denies that the war was ever a common war in the sense in which Europeans use the term. He thinks that the United States came in partly for her own ends

but very largely to save Europe itself from falling under the Prussian heel, and that she made an immense and adequate contribution in aid of Europe by sending 2,000,000 troops across the Atlantic and incurring a domestic debt of \$30,000,000,000. He claims, moreover, that there is no reason whatever why America should go on to cancel or diminish the debts she is owed below what is commercially justified.

Then he thinks that the Allies on the whole did very well out of the war. France got back Alsace-Lorraine and large territories in Africa and Syria. Great Britain painted a great deal more of the map red than was red before. France beheld the threatening German army dissolved before her eyes. Great Britain saw the German fleet sunk in Scapa Flow. The United States, which he feels was practically invulnerable, desired and obtained no territory at all.

Finally, the American replies that the Allies have brought the larger part of their troubles on their own heads. Instead of tackling their own problems, they have squabbled endlessly among themselves. Instead of making economies in their governmental expenditure, they have spent more money than ever on armaments. If the United States has been a hard creditor, they have been far more harsh and more unreasonable about reparations from Germany. In any case, the basis of any international reconstruction at all must be enforcement of the sanctity of financial contract.

To this the European replies that colonies are not assets, but heavy liabilities; that the United States has offered good mandates, but refused them; that if the Allies had not done the fighting, America would have had to have done it herself, and so on. To which the American comes back with the query, "Then why don't you hand the colonies back to Germany?" or "What about rubber?" And so the miserable quarrel degenerates into the acid war cries which have of late been hurled across the Atlantic.

The truth is that there is a great deal to be said for both points of view. The trouble is that neither side is yet really willing to listen fairly to the other's point of view. There will be no real relaxation of the tension and bitterness in Europe, no restoration of those confident and friendly relations between the United States and the peoples of Europe which are essential to world peace, until both the debt and reparations problems are honestly and fairly discussed between all concerned sitting round a common table with all the cards on the table.

The new or Christian law warned men against the deceitfulness of riches and the folly of trying to store up substance in barns, or their modern equivalent, banks, and told them that the way to happiness was to apply to the management of wealth the Golden Rule.

The only way out of the present-day economic troubles in the sphere of international finance and indebtedness, as in the internal sphere of national debts or the relations between Capital and Labor, is to go back to the economics of the Bible, now so disregarded. We may try to ignore them, but sooner or later we shall be obliged to obey them as we obey the laws of mathematics. Then, and then only, will international strife be stilled, and then, and then only, will everybody be supplied according to his need.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Rome

ROME

MOTOR roads are becoming quite popular in Italy, and the great success obtained by the "Autostrada Milano-Legh" as the motor road uniting Milan with the famous Lombard Lakes of Como, Varese and Maggiore is called, during the first year in which the whole system of this motor road has been open to traffic, has led to projects for the construction of other similar roads, reserved for motor traffic only. The project of the "Milan-Lakes" highway is due to the initiative of Piero Puricelli, an enterprising road engineer and head of the most important road-making firm in Italy, who drew up a scheme having for its object the development by private enterprise of special motor roads serving Milan and the residential and smaller industrial centers in its vicinity.

Before submitting his scheme to the approval of the Government, Signor Puricelli carried out some interesting experiments to show the economy in the cost of motor traffic that could be effected with such special roads and the enormous advantages obtained in speed, comfort, diminished consumption of petrol, etc. On account of the novelty of the experiment, the traffic regulations of the road required long study, and some alterations to the original rules have already been made. On the whole, however, the success could not have been greater, and the future of the motor road may be said to be assured.

The average number of motorists which use the road is greater than that which was fixed when the project was laid down, and the number of subscription card holders is steadily increasing. For the present the road is open for nineteen hours a day, from 6 a. m. to 1 a. m., but there is now talk of introducing a continuous service, and this innovation will surely bring further benefits to the users of this unique road.

In spite of the fact that Italy possesses a very important motor-vehicle industry, the development of motor traffic in Italy has been delayed by the comparative poverty of Italian roads, which, with a few notable exceptions, suffer from inadequate foundations and bad surface. Much has already been done in the way of repairing old roads, but as practically all the money available for road building is required for the construction of new roads in southern Italy and in Sicily, some time must elapse before Italy's public roads can be brought to the level of those in other countries. In the meantime, however, several private companies have been formed for the construction of motor roads, and the Government is assisting by granting special facilities and by allowing them to exact a toll from their users for a certain number of years. There are at present under construction two new motor roads, the Milan-Bergamo and the Rome-Ostia, but several others have been projected, and it is confidently expected that within the next ten years the most productive industrial zones of northern and central Italy will be connected by a network of motor roads, and that Italy will thus become the most advanced European country as regards road transport.

The campaign vigorously conducted by the Italian Government for increasing the production of grain by means of modern machinery and good fertilizers has been crowned with great success, and as a result of the greater use of motor tractors and of seed-distributing machinery, the average annual output of grain, which during the last ten years was 45,000,000 quintals, will this year reach and possibly also exceed 50,000,000 quintals. Better results would have certainly been obtained if weather conditions during the spring months had been more favorable. Every means of propaganda was used to induce the peasants to abandon their primitive methods of cultivating the soil, and the directors of agricultural societies have delivered more than 6000 lectures and made nearly 20,000 visits to private farms.

The oldest documents existing in the Italian state archives and libraries establishing the beginnings of the Italian language and differing from the idiomatic Latin used during so many centuries throughout many parts of the ancient Roman Empire, belonged to the second half of the tenth century, and exactly to the years 963 and 964. These years have been commonly regarded as marking the origin of the Italian language, which is supposed to have been spoken by the inhabitants of the

Italian peninsula for nearly 1000 years. Signor Alfonso Gallo, a professor of the University of Rome, has now discovered in the famous archives of Monte Cassino, a small town situated halfway between Rome and Naples, a parchment document of the year 819, which adds nearly 150 years to the age of the Italian language. The professor will publish this document after completing his studies on it, but he says that it is the oldest document in existence where some Italian expressions and phrases are used together with Latin words. The discovery is further important, as the newly found document is dated one year prior to the famous Benevento diploma of Grimaldo IV and which hitherto has been considered as the oldest document of the Monte Cassino Library.

With a view to freeing Italy from Anglo-Saxon pressure on her supplies of essential raw materials, a strong group has been formed between Italian industrialists and capitalists to develop further importation of coal, naphtha, etc., from the Eastern countries, and especially from Soviet Russia. Negotiations are now in progress to obtain from the Soviet Government the privilege of exploiting exclusively certain mineral basins and to employ only Italian labor. The necessary capital for this big exploitation-scheme will be sought, it is believed, in the United States, and Italy will send workmen and technical experts to Russia, after obtaining for them guarantees of special safeguards. In return Italy will increase her supply to the Soviet of manufactured Italian products, especially transport material, thus compensating for the minerals imported from Russia.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain solely responsible for their selection, and he is not responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Definition of Intoxicating Liquor

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I read some months ago that the liquor men themselves defined intoxicating liquor as that containing one-half of 1 per cent alcohol, and in this connection I am taking the liberty of quoting from a letter I have from Boyd P. Doty, assistant general manager of the Anti-Saloon League of America, as follows:

The framers of the Volstead Act also found that back in 1862 the brewers were paying a government tax for the production of intoxicating liquor. The definition of intoxicating liquor at that time seems to have been fixed at 2 per cent or more. The manufacturers of this intoxicating beer were obliged to pay the tax, but they found that there were a number of so-called soft drink manufacturers who were manufacturing a beverage containing slightly under 2 per cent of alcohol and on which they were not compelled to pay a tax. The intoxicating beer manufacturers insisted that they could not pay the tax and compete with the so-called nonintoxicating beer manufacturers, who did not have to pay any tax, and the taxing groups insisted that the definition of intoxicating liquors should be fixed at one-half of 1 per cent or more alcohol. This was done by ruling of the Internal Revenue Department for the benefit of the beer manufacturers. They should not be heard, then, to complain now as to the same standard.

Mr. Doty quotes as his authority "Extracts of Hearings Before the Committee of Judiciary, House of Representatives," of the Sixty-eighth Congress, running from April 21 to May 21, 1924, page 236.

Were the shoe on the other foot, the Association Opposed to Prohibition would see a lot of humor in this situation equal to their present horror of the wild expenditure by the League of \$35,000,000 (in thirty years) to "put over" prohibition. I read the other day that America's chewing gum bill for the last year was \$47,000,000. Buffalo, N. Y. D. D. M.

The Facts About Mexico

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I desire to express to you the appreciation we have for the manner in which you have given your readers the information regarding affairs in Mexico at the present time. We do not seem to get such exact details from any other source, and therefore I feel it not out of place to let you know how eagerly we look for your article every evening. Your paper is full of good things, and we can read it today or a month hence and still find something interesting in it. Keep up the good work. D. H. B. Boston, Mass.